THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 127. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Telegrams to the United States Associated Press—Office, No. 26 Merchants' Exchange.

Reception and Movements of General Sherman and Minister Campbell at Havana.

HAVANA, November 26.—General Sherman and Mr. Campbell and their suites attended the Grand Opera on Sunday and Monday evenings, and were present at a splendid military review in honor of the birthday of her Spanish Majesty, Queen Isabella, after which they were invited to the palace, and attended a grand banquet there.

General Sherman and his aids, with Commander Alden, of the *Susquehanna*, left for the country this morning, and will return here again to-morrow.

The *Susquehanna* will probably take her departure for Vera Cruz on Friday morning.

The Fenian Prisoners—No New Trials to be Granted.

TORONTO, C. W., November 26.—The Court of Queen's Bench has not yet delivered judgment in the case of the Queen vs. Stevens, McMahon, Lynch, *et al.*, as to whether the rule will be granted on the application of Mr. McKenzie for new trial. As Saturday was the last day for moving for new trials, none can be made in the case of the Queen vs. Hayden, Quin, and the remaining prisoners under sentence of death who will be executed on the day already fixed unless their sentences be commuted.

Message of Governor Orr to the South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, November 26.—The Legislature convened to night.

Governor Orr will send a message to-morrow, in which he will strongly oppose the Constitutional amendment, and will recommend the passage of a homestead law, and a change in the criminal law with reference to whipping, so as to inflict that law only on incorrigible offenders. He will also recommend the adoption of all means to discourage the *migration* of negroes, and provide for the subsistence and accommodation of the destitute, indigent, and suffering blacks.

He thinks the experiment of free labor far from being a failure, and says the passage of a civil rights act at the last session of the Legislature has had a salutary effect. He also says the grain crop of the State is alarmingly small, and not enough cotton in many districts to buy bread. The debt of the State, excluding the war debt, is stated at five and a quarter millions.

The Georgia Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 26.—A bill has passed the Georgia Legislature to provide every Georgia soldier, under thirty years of age, maimed in the military service, an education at the State University, free, provided he will agree to teach a like time after leaving the University.

A number of propositions encouraging immigration are before the Georgia Legislature; among these is one to repeal the laws prohibiting aliens from holding real estate. Resolutions inviting immigration were introduced. General interest was manifested on the subject by the people, who offer lands cheap.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Alabama" Case Reopened—Mr. Seward Demands the Settlement of the Claims for Damages.

LONDON, November 26.—A letter is published in the *Daily News* to-day, stating that the Government has voluntarily reopened the case of the privateer *Alabama*. Mr. Seward, in behalf of the American Government, demanded the settlement of the claims for damages by that vessel some two months ago.

Indian Troubles in Dakotah.

CHICAGO, November 26.—The Sioux City *Journal* has intelligence that the Indians are again becoming troublesome along the river above that point. Several Mackinaw boats containing miners have recently been attacked, and some passengers murdered.

The *Dacotian*, of Yankton, says two men were recently murdered near Fort Sully by the Indians; and that paper also expresses apprehensions of extensive troubles in Dakotah.

Unlicensed Smacks Seized.

NORFOLK, November 26.—The authorities here have ordered the seizure of all fishing schooners arriving without a license. Several from ports on the south side of Long Island have already been seized under this order.

A school of whales was observed in Hampton Roads, probably driven in by recent storms.

The Hartford Election.

HARTFORD (Connecticut), November 26.—Allyn Stillman, Republican candidate for Mayor, has over two hundred majority, and the entire Republican ticket of town officers is elected, according to official returns, by from 34 to 176 majority. A light vote was polled.

Fear for the Steamship "Bosphorus."

BOSTON, November 26.—The steamship *Bosphorus*, from Liverpool the 6th instant, for Boston, had not been signalled at sunset to-day. Considerable anxiety is felt for her safety.

A Young Woman is Deserted by her Lover, and Drowns Herself.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, November 20.

On Friday last a young German woman named Mary Wahl, about twenty-two years of age, who was employed by a family in the town of Lake as a servant, suddenly disappeared, and no trace could be found of her. It was supposed that she had gone home to her folks, who reside in Washington county, but on Saturday a girl handed a note to her employer, which was as follows:—

"I am mad, and don't want to live. I was so happy last week, but Heinrich says now he wont make me his wife. Good-by. Tell mother I was miserable, and couldn't help it. MARY."

This note told the whole tale, and search was at once instituted for her, but with no avail up to Saturday evening, when some men discovered a dress and crinoline lying on the banks of the Kinnickinnick river. The river was dragged and her body was found. She had tied several stones in her clothing to prevent herself from rising to the surface. The poor unfortunate, who had thus fallen a victim to the perfidy of a lover, is said to have been a warm-hearted, intelligent, and industrious girl, always ready to help others in anything. Her life had been unexceptionable, and she had made many friends even in social circles higher than the one in which she belonged.

Strange End of a French Elopement.

The following strange story is going the round of the French journals:—"M. de R——, having acquired a fortune in business, retired to a handsome property he possessed near Fontainebleau. Soon after, his daughter Julie, twenty-one years of age, was asked in marriage by a gentleman of the neighborhood, and in spite of her opposition and avowed repugnance, the wedding took place. In the evening the bride was missed, and the result of the researches made was only to find that the groomsman, who had been a friend of the young lady's from infancy, had likewise disappeared. The father, like every one else, believed in an elopement, and all the usual means were employed to trace the fugitives, but unsuccessfully. This occurred five years ago, and M. de R——, having lately purchased some adjoining property, on which was a quarry long out of use, set some men to work, who found at the bottom of an old excavation two skeletons, which, from the remains of the clothes and the jewels, were recognized as the missing bride and her lover."

—There will be 19½ acres of glass used in the Paris Exposition building.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations as to the Course of Action to be Adopted by Congress—The Financial Excitement—Its Cause Reported to be the Withdrawal of Government Funds from the National Banks—The President's Message Completed and to be Mailed to the Press To-day, Etc.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Members of Congress are coming in slowly, and with their arrival speculation is becoming rife upon the course of action Congress will adopt in relation to the question as to whether an effort shall be made to effect a reconciliation with the President, or an attempt be made to impeach him. The idea of preferring articles of impeachment against the President, although perseveringly discussed, is generally regarded by leading men here of all parties, as wholly inadvisable, if at all practicable, and it is thought that the proposition will not be even seriously entertained, much less be supported, by a score of members of the House of Representatives.

It is understood that bills will be introduced at the coming session of Congress to abridge the pardoning power of the Executive, so far as to withdraw from him the authority to pardon any but those who have been tried and convicted. It is also said that a bill will be presented removing from the President the authority to appoint the Superintendent of Public Printing.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The President will authorize printed copies of his Message to be sent by mail to the press to-morrow.

The reports of the several heads of departments, and the chiefs of the several bureaus, are in a state of greater forwardness than ever heretofore previous to the session of Congress. Some of them are partly in print, and the others nearly ready for the printer. The Secretary of the Treasury has finished his report. It is short and pointed.

REPORTED CAUSE OF THE EXCITEMENT IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

An able financier who has access to information in the United States Treasury here, states that the present pressure in the money market and the downward tendency of prices are owing to the demand of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the national banks for the Government funds on deposit. During the past few months the national banks have made large loans on call to operators in the Eastern cities and other manufacturing and commercial centres. When the Secretary drew on the national banks and authorized depositaries for the funds deposited with them by collectors of internal revenue tax, the banks were obliged to call in the loans made to operators, who, having the money tied up in large stocks of goods, were in turn forced to push the goods upon an unwilling market. The banks, however, succeeded in honoring the drafts of the Government by being permitted, in some instances, when it was necessary, to satisfy these drafts partially with compound-interest notes. The announcement is now made that the Government has ceased drawing on its balances in the national banks for the present, although nothing is indicated as to how long the abstinence will be continued.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OBITUARY.

Captain Abraham N. Brevoort, United States Marine Corps.

This officer, who has been for a long time past in command of the Marine Recruiting Station in New York, died in Brooklyn, yesterday, of dropsy.

Captain Brevoort was born in New York city, October 9, 1792, and belonged to the old family of that name distinguished in the early history of the city and country. He was a nephew of the Captain Henry B. Brevoort who commanded the marines on board the *Niagara* in Perry's splendid victory on Lake Erie, and received a medal from Congress for his services on that occasion.

Abraham Brevoort entered the Marine Corps in March, 1820, and had consequently been in the service over forty-six years. He was promoted first lieutenant of the corps in September, 1823, and in 1833 was breveted captain for "ten years' faithful service." He served with his battalion through the Florida war, and also with the corps through the Mexican war. From 1848 to 1861 he was employed on shore duty. On November 22, of the latter year, he was placed on the retired list, and in September, 1862, placed in charge of the Marine rendezvous, New York. Captain Brevoort leaves one daughter, who is married to Lieutenant C. S. Sherman, of the Marine Corps.

The remains of the deceased will be escorted from the Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, to Greenwood Cemetery, by a battalion of the corps, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock P. M.—*New York Herald, to-day.*

New Foreign Postal Treaty—Reduction of British Postage One-Half.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The Postmaster-General, Mr. Randall, has finally agreed upon a postal treaty with Great Britain, whereby postage to and from are to be reduced to 12 cents, to be prepaid. The postage is to be collected and kept by the Government where the letter is mailed, and each side is to keep what is gets. This is thought to be an excellent arrangement for us, inasmuch as it save us from paying large sums in gold, the difference of the exchanges against us in letter transportation, and because we mail *here* many more letters than are mailed for us from Great Britain.—*N. Y. Express.*

An Astronomer at Fault.

Just prior to the expected meteoric shower of November 13 and 14, Professor Loomis, of Yale College, wrote a letter setting down the shower for the morning of the 14th. The display was not made here, but on that morning a despatch from London, in the morning papers, gave an account of the shower at Greenwich. The same day, Professor Loomis, whose predictions had been falsified, wrote a letter to the *Post*, in which he said that the despatch from Greenwich, in the *Herald* of that morning, "was evidently spurious." The whirligig of time brings its revenges. To-day the English mails of the 14th are at hand, and the learned Professor is exploded by accounts in the journals of that date of the shower of meteors the night before. The London *Times*, of a date anterior to the shower, also contains letters from the astronomer C. A. Herschel, in which he predicts the display of meteors, which came off. Professor Loomis had better try his hand again at prophecy. And it would be well if he did not run his head against the telegraph news. It is easy to disbelieve a fact which one does not want to credit, but in this case the leeway of twelve days was altogether too narrow for safety.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A Relic of Paul Jones, the Adventurer.

A curious relic of John Paul, the celebrated adventurer, better known as Paul Jones, is in the possession of a Liverpool gentleman, and some excellent photographic copies have been made of it. It is a report of the burden, quality, and contents of the ship *John*, of Dumfries, 75 tons, bound from Grenadoes to Kircudbright, with a cargo of rum, ginger, wool, and sugar. The report is sworn before the collector and comptroller of customs, and signed by them and by "John Paul," the captain. The crew number six men, and the statement contains the curious declaration that "I have no foreign sails or sail cloth on board." The date of the document is 1770, three years before Paul Jones settled in America, and before he commenced his career as a privateersman.—*London Illustrated Sporting News.*

DESTRUCTION OF A FERRY-BOAT.

Exciting Scenes—Narrow Escape of the Passengers—Ladies and Gentlemen Seek Safety by Jumping Overboard—They are All Rescued, Etc.

At fifteen minutes past seven last evening, as the ferry-boat *Idaho*, of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, was leaving the slip, foot of South Seventh street, E. D., for New York, flames suddenly burst forth from the centre house, from some cause at present unknown, and the most fearful excitement immediately pervaded the crew and passengers on board, and with good reason, as they spread with fearful rapidity.

Fortunately, there were only about thirty passengers on board at the time, or the loss of life would, doubtless, have been fearful. As it was, those on board were rescued with great difficulty.

The ferry-boat *Canada*, of the Division avenue and Grand street line, belonging to the same company, was luckily approaching the dock when the fire broke out on board the *Idaho*, and her pilot promptly ran her alongside the burning boat, and took off her passengers. This was done amidst the utmost excitement and danger. Indeed, the flames spread so rapidly on board the *Idaho*, that the officers of the *Canada* were apprehensive of being engulfed in them, and drew off, leaving several persons to their fate.

Those left on the burning boat were Michael Cormick, of No. 96 Fourth street; Mrs. Mary Wood, of No. 49 Bedford street, New York; James O'Neil, engineer; James Kelly, deck hand; and Mrs. Pauline Darfer, of Bergen, New Jersey. These imperilled persons acted most heroically, and looked death in the face with the composure of martyrs. Engineer O'Neil, seeing no possibility of saving the boat, gathering those on board about him, stated succinctly the situation, and pointed out the only means of safety, which was by jumping into the river, with the possibility of being rescued by several boats then in the vicinity.

A glance was sufficient to convince all that this was the only means of escape from a horrible death, and, joining hands, they took the fearful leap. O'Neil's heroism on this occasion deserves immortality. In his efforts to save life he was severely burned about the face and hands. By his herculean and noble efforts those who committed their lives to his care in the treacherous waters of the East river were saved and brought safely on shore.

It is understood that the husband of Mrs. Wood and her four children were on board the *Idaho* at the time she took fire, and got on board the *Canada* in safety. A number of parties in small boats rescued those who jumped overboard, and they received prompt attention by the citizens when brought on shore.

After the burning boat was abandoned, she drifted up the river towards Greenpoint, and was followed by other boats belonging to the Company, they keeping constant streams of water upon her burning hull. Victory steam engine No. 13 did good service on board one of the boats; but all efforts proved unavailing to extinguish the flames, and the *Idaho* drifted to Greenpoint, burned to the water's edge, and sunk. Her value was about $60,000, and it is said that there was no insurance upon her.

During the fire, a man named James Turley, aged twenty-eight, residing at the corner of Third and Lewis streets, went to see the sight, and stumbled over a log on the South Fourth street pier, breaking his leg. He was conveyed to the hospital.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* furnishes that paper with an exhaustive compilation of the statistics of the war. The following tables are compiled from official documents:—

ENLISTMENTS BY STATES.

Maine	70,500	Missouri	119,834
New Hampshire	35 012	Kentucky	75,270
Vermont	34 054	Kansas	21,133
Massachusetts	158,380	Tennessee	31,092
Rhode Island	26,395	Arkansas	8,289
Connecticut	58,157	North Carolina	3,156
New York	468,521	California	15,725
New Jersey	79 207	Nevada	1 080
Pennsylvania	366,005	Oregon	1 810
Delaware	12 265	Washington	964
Maryland	47 350	Nebraska	3 153
West Virginia	32 903	Colorado	4 904
District Columbia	18,688	Dakotah	206
Ohio	359 265	New Mexico	6 561
Indiana	207,969	Alabama	2,576
Illinois	279,006	Florida	1,290
Michigan	88 892	Louisiana	5,224
Wisconsin	93 972	Mississippi	545
Minnesota	24,932	Texas	1 969
Iowa	80,609	Indian Nation	3 530

[When the war closed there were in the field, on the 30th day of April, 1865, 1,000,516 men actually in service, and an enrolment of 2,245,063 men subject to draft. This would make the total fighting force of the free States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and in good physical health, and not including foreigners not naturalized, to be 3,245,579 men.]

CASUALTIES.

Deaths from wounds	96,089
Deaths from disease	184,331
Desertions	199,046
Honorably discharged	174,577
Discharged for disability	224,396
Dishonorably discharged	5 390
Resignations	22,281
Missing, etc	7,062
Total	914,081

COMMUTATION MONEY BY STATES.

Maine	$610 200
New Hampshire	208 500
Vermont	596,400
Massachusetts	1,610 400
Rhode Island	141 300
Connecticut	457 500
New York	5 485 799
New Jersey	1,295 700
Pennsylvania	8,634 300
Delaware	416,100
Maryland	1,181,900
District of Columbia	96,900
Kentucky	997,589
Ohio	1,978 087
Minnesota	316,800
Illinois	15,900
Indiana	235,500
Michigan	614 709
Wisconsin	1 533 600
Iowa	22 500
Total	$26 366,615

BOUNTY BY STATES.

Maine, paid	$7,837 648
New Hampshire	2,636 313
Vermont	4,528,744
Massachusetts	22,965,550
Rhode Island	820 768
Connecticut	6,887,554
New York	86 629 247
New Jersey	23 868 966
Pennsylvania	43,155 986
Delaware	1 136 599
Maryland	6 271 992
District of Columbia	134,010
West Virginia	861,737
Kentucky	692,577
Ohio	28 557 873
Indiana	9 182 354
Illinois	17,296 305
Michigan	9 664 855
Wisconsin	5 855 356
Iowa	1,615 171
Minnesota	2 000 464
Missouri	1,252 148
Kansas	67,407
Total	$284 806,400
Paid by United States	300,223 500
Total bounty money	$585,028 900

Our New M. C.

Why is John Morrissey like Daniel Webster? Because he is the great Ex-Pounder.

Why is John Morrissey like a lamb? Because he gambles on the green.

Why will John Morrissey be an influential member of the House? Because he's heavy on the eyes and nose.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

STEAMER "SCOTIA" AT NEW YORK.

Relations Between the United States and Great Britain.

The Neutrality Laws and the "Alabama" Claims.

Interesting Advices from South America.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The steamer *Scotia*, from Liverpool on the 15th and Queenstown on the 18th, has arrived.

The London *Morning Herald* advocates the consideration of the pending questions between the United States and Great Britain, even by arbitration if necessary.

The London *Times* says her Majesty's Government contemplates empowering a commission to inquire generally into the operation of the neutrality laws, and to report upon the possibility of amending them so as to bring them into more complete conformity with international obligations. This inquiry will not preclude further steps with regard to the adjustment of the *Alabama* claims, which are still under consideration by the Government, and must be entertained upon their own merits.

Much damage had been done by the floods in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

A subscription for the sufferers by the Quebec fire had been started in Liverpool. The London subscription had reached £17,000.

At the sitting of the Saxon Chamber of Deputies at Dresden, on the 16th, the Minister of State declared, in the most positive manner, that Saxony had concluded no alliance with Austria, either before or during the war. The Minister added that Saxony had faithfully observed the promise to that effect by Baron von Buest.

Advices from Paraguay state that the defeat of the allies at Curupaity had caused complete disunion among the leaders of the alliance. General Flores has been in Montevideo since the 29th of September. General Mitre had evacuated Coniza, and left with the rest of the army for Togenty. He had refused to avail himself of the Brazilian transports for the conveyance of his troops.

Arrived from Philadelphia, ship *Faugh a Ballagh*, from Queenstown. Arrived from Baltimore, *Emilie*, at Browershaven.

THE TENNESSEE RAILROAD OUTRAGE.

Three of the Guerillas Caught and Lynched—Suicide of a Lawyer, Etc.

LOUISVILLE, November 26.—The *Journal's* special despatch says that the three men concerned in the late railroad outrage and robbery were taken from the Lebanon jail, on Saturday night, and hanged by a mob.

Moses S. Field, a lawyer of this city, committed suicide to-day.

The Chilian Privateer "Meteor"—Important Decision.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Judge Betts yesterday delivered an important decision in the case of the Chilian privateer *Meteor*, which establishes the distinction between merely selling contraband merchandise to the market of a belligerent, subject to the chances of capture, and the fitting out of a vessel to cruise directly from our ports against a friendly nation. The *Meteor* was condemned upon this argument.

Robbery in New Jersey.

RIVERTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—An audacious robbery was perpetrated here this morning. The dwelling of Mr. E. M. Ogden was entered before daylight, and the whole house ransacked; even rooms occupied by sleeping persons being entered, and their clothing, jewelry, etc., carried off. This is the first robbery of the kind that has ever occurred here, and has caused much excitement in the town. No trace of the robbers has yet been discovered.

The Question of Color.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 27.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Sutherland decided that the question of color, embracing also the question as to how much African blood is necessary to determine whether a man is colored or not, was a case to be decided by jury.

Closing of Woollen Mills.

By the United States Associated Press.

BANGOR, Maine, November 27.—Most of the woollen manufactories in this city have closed, because wool costs more in its original state than manufactured goods sell for in open market.

Death of an Officer of the Marine Corps.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Captain A. M. Brevoort, of the Marine Corps, died yesterday in Brooklyn.

Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her advices, up to the 14th, have been anticipated.

ETLAND, Nov. 17.—The steamer *Belgian*, from Liverpool, has arrived here. Her advices, up to the 15th, have been anticipated.

Caucus Nomination.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—A caucus of citizens in Chelsea last night nominated R. S. Frost for Mayor, his principal competitor being R. W. Morris, a colored man, and a lawyer, who received 242 votes, against 344 votes for Frost.

Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 27.—At noon to-day gold was 141¼. Exchange at sixty days 109¾ in gold, 154¾ in currency; exchange at sight 110¼ in gold, 155¾ in currency. Money, 6@7 per cent. Market tending to ease.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Despatches from Venice, Madrid, Berlin, London, Paris, and Liverpool To-day.

THE SPANISH TROUBLES.

Mr. Gladstone's Visits to the Pope.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Prussia and Austria Not Good Friends.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

[To the U. S. and European Associated Press.]

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

A Marine Levy Ordered to Furnish Crews for Transports.

PARIS, November 27.—A marine levy has been ordered in France to fill the places of the sailors on furlough, and form crews of transport ships to bring back the French troops from Mexico.

ITALY.

Amnesty to Italians who Enlisted for Austria.

VENICE (again preserved), November 27.—Victor Emanuel has granted an amnesty to deserters who enlisted in the Austrian service.

FRANKFORT.

Conscription for the "Free City."

FRANKFORT, November 27.—The military conscription for Frankfort and environs would take place on the 6th and 7th of December.

SPAIN.

Rebellious Intrigues in Belgium.

MADRID, November 27.—The Spanish Government has addressed representations to the Belgian Cabinet, declaring that Spanish refugees are residing in that capital, and engaged in the most open intrigues with a view to disturb public order in Spain.

PRUSSIA.

The Government Declines to Negotiate a Commercial Treaty with Austria.

LONDON, November 27.—A Berlin despatch says the Prussian Government have decided to decline for the present the proposals of Austria to open negotiations for a commercial treaty.

ITALY, ENGLAND, AND THE POPE.

Mr. Gladstone's Mission—The Popular Feeling Against Pope Pius.

LONDON, November 27.—Mr. Gladstone and Lord Clarendon have had long interviews with the Pope.

Everybody in Rome believes that they relate to the Pope's future residence, which it was generally supposed will be Malta.

Sicily is still much disturbed. All the prisons are full, and 2000 arrests have been made at Palermo within the past week or ten days.

Agents are constantly moving among the people to keep up the ferment. The brigand parties are increasing to an unprecedented extent.

The former members of General Klapka's Hungarian Legion have been arrested and court-martialed.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—The Cotton Market is unchanged; sales to-day of 8000 bales; middling upland, 14¼d.

Corn has advanced 6d.; mixed Western is quoted at 40s. 6d. Lard has declined 1s. Spirits of Turpentine are 6d. lower.

LONDON, November 27.—United States Five-twenties are quoted at 70½; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 47.

FRANKFORT, November 27.—United States Five-twenties are quoted at 75¾.

MURDER OF A CANAL-BOAT CAPTAIN.

Description of the Supposed Murderer—A Large Reward for His Apprehension.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

FRENCHTOWN, Pa., November 27.—We have to record another murder, that has occurred within the last few days. James Wylie, the Captain of a canal-boat, was murdered on last Saturday afternoon, near this place. The supposed murderer is a man named Devlin, a professional horse-thief.

It appears that the murderer went aboard Captain Wylie's boat, and shot him dead, and then escaped, since which time he has not been heard of. A description of the supposed murderer has been furnished to the police authorities. He is a man apparently about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, heavily built, has a fast gait in walking, is stoop-shouldered. He is of a dark complexion, no whiskers, and has dark hair.

For some days past the police have been in search of the supposed murderer, on the charge of stealing a lot of mules from a German named Metzgar. It is supposed that the murdered captain interfered with some of Devlin's horse-stealing operations, and hence the murder. A reward of $500 has been offered for his arrest.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Award of Damages Against Election Judges—Ristori's Debut.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 27.—The suit brought some days ago by Mr. Briscoe against Samuel Feast, Robert Waterworth, and Arthur McClellan, Judges of the Nineteenth Ward at the 6th of November election, for refusing his vote, has been decided by Justice Forrester awarding to Mr. Briscoe one hundred dollars against each judge, making in all three hundred dollars.

This decision, when made public, will cause much excitement, and cause many similar prosecutions against other judges. It will be appealed to the higher Court.

Ristori's *debut* here last night was not a success. People were much disappointed and dissatisfied at the high price of tickets.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 24.

Position of the President—Efforts at Compromise, Etc.

Despite the denials made, it is certain that an effort is being made by influential politicians of both parties to effect a compromise between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government on the basis of impartial suffrage. The President shows a disposition to adopt this mode of settlement rather than by the Constitutional amendment, against which he has so unqualifiedly committed himself.

Senator Sprague and Lady.

Letters received here state that Senator Sprague and family were at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 23d ult. The same letter states that General McClellan and wife had been stopping for two months at the Maritz Iron Spring and Water Cure Establishment, Switzerland. Mrs. McClellan had so far recovered as to be able to take long walks. General McClellan, who is getting stout, appeared studiously to eschew all talk on American politics.

The Message.

The President is at work daily in the revision of his message, the draft of which has already been prepared. It will be about the same length as the message of last year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, November 27, 1866.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was rather more doing. 1862 5-20s sold at 109, an advance of ¼; 1865 do. at 108¾, an advance of ¼; and June 7·30s at 105¼, a slight advance. 100 was bid for 10-40s, and 105¼ for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102½@102¾.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 130½, an advance of 1½; Reading at 57@57¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 32½, an advance of ½; and Catawissa preferred at 28¾, a slight advance on the closing price last evening; 32½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 67 for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Elmira common, 44 for preferred do.; and 47½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Germantown sold at 32½; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 72 for West Philadelphia; and 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales. 147 was bid for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 95 for Northern Liberties; 95 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 100 for Tradesmen's; 40 for Consolidation; and 62½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was little or nothing doing. 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for preferred do.; 59 for Lehigh Navigation; 85¾ for Morris Canal; 124 for preferred do.; 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 54 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140¾; 11 A. M., 141; 12 M., 142; 1 P. M., 142½—an advance of 1¾ on the closing price of last evening.

—The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent., or two dollars and a half a share, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, free of State or National tax.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is decidedly easier to stock houses, and 6 per cent. is readily accepted. The wants of stock houses are much reduced, and as usual in disturbed times, call loans have a decided preference over long engagements. In mercantile paper no change. Long bills are not in favor, and 6½@7 per cent. is the rate for best short date bills. The bank statement shows a further contraction, the deposits being reduced 8½ millions, and the Legal-tenders 3¾ millions."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading	57¼	200 sh Read...lots.s30	57
200 sh do..lots s60.	57	100 sh do....c	57 1-16
100 sh do.....57 1-16			

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U S 5-20s 62	109	59 sh C & A..lots.	130½
$1500 do 65 July its	108½	28 sh do....scrip	49
$1000 do.....	108½	28 sh do....scrip	51
$1,000 U S 7s-30s June	105½	100 sh Reading...s60	57
$1500 City 6s, new its	102½	100 sh do.....	57¼
$700 do.....	102½	100 sa do.....c	57¼
$3000 do...c&int.	102½	100 sh do....c	57 1-16
$400 Sch Nav 6s 82	84	500 sh Ph & E...lots	32½
$300 do.....	83½	100 sh Cata pf.....c	29½
$1000 Un Can bs ...	21	150 sh Keystone Z its	1
50 sh Pa R....lots..	54½	300 sh Ger Pas R. b60	23½
10 sh do.....c	54½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 141¼@141¾; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 137; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15½; do., July, 1864, 14¾; do., August, 1864, 14¼; do., October, 1864, 13½; do., December, 1864, 12½; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, November 27.—The Flour Market was excessively dull, and the tendency of prices was downwards. There was no demand except from the home consumers, who operated with extreme caution, and only to supply their most necessitous wants. A few hundred barrels were taken at $8@8 50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10 00 for extras; $12·50@14 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, the latter rate for very choice; $11·50@12·50 for Northwestern do. do.; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7 25@7·50 ₱ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The inactive state of the Wheat Market noted for some time past still continues, and prices, although quotably the same, are barely maintained. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and good Pennsylvania red at $2 78@2 90. Southern is held at $3@3 20. White ranges from $3 30@3 35. 600 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1 40. Corn is dull at yesterday's figures. Sales of 500 bushels old yellow at $1 18@1·20; and new do. at 90@95c. Oats are dull and lower. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 58c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds remain without change. 120 bushels Flaxseed sold at $3·80.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·36@2 37; and Ohio at $2 42@2 43.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 35c. Flour dull; 8000 barrels sold; State unchanged. Wheat quiet, and unchanged for white. Rye and Barley dull. Corn advanced 1@2c; 30,000 bushels sold at $1·25@1·25½ for Western. Oats dull; 27,000 bushels sold. Beef dull. Pork dull; mess, $21 50@21·62½; prime, $20@20 50. Lard dull. Whisky dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, November 27.—Wheat dull; red, 90@95c. Corn quiet; new crop, 97c.@$1; Baltimore high grades scarce. Oats steady. Seeds scarce; Flaxseed and Clover firm. Provisions nominal. Coffee quiet; Rio unchanged. Sugars firmer and in better demand. Whisky dull. Cotton dull; Middlings, 33@33½c. Hay scarce; baled Timothy, $22@31.

Latest Financial News.

NEW YORK, November 27—Noon.—The following are the latest quotations:—Gold, 141¾; Sterling Exchange, 9¾ per cent. premium.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. or Two Dollars and a Half per share, on the Capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of National and State taxes.

11 27tf SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

GRUMBLER & CO.

A LECTURE

BY

T. DE WITT TALMACE,

DELIVERED LAST EVENING,

IN THE

Presbyterian Church,

Germantown Avenue, Above Fifth Street

The Presbyterian Church on Germantown avenue, above Fifth street, last evening was filled with an appreciative audience to listen to the brilliant lecture of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, "Grumbler & Co.;" and a long list of clerks, porters, and other attaches of the lugubrious firm were marched out, *seriatim*, and paraded before the intellectual view of the audience. The lecture was replete with happy hits, done in a happy style (regular side-ticklers), touching the risibilities when least expected, and from unlooked-for points of attack. The listeners were kept in good humor and perpetual laughter from the beginning to the peroration, which latter was a most sublime and soul-stirring conception of the author, and delivered in oratory of surpassing eloquence. Mr. Talmage spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is a right pleasant world to live in. If you and I had been consulted as to which of all the stars we would choose to walk upon, we could not have done a wiser thing than to select this. I have always been glad than I got aboard this planet. The best color that I can think of for the sky is blue, for the foliage is green, for the water is crystalline flash. The mountains are just high enough, the flowers sufficiently aromatic, the earth right for solidity and growth. The human face is admirably adapted for its work—sunshine in its smile, tempest in its frown. Two eyes, one more than absolutely necessary, so that if one is put out, we still can look upon the sunrise and the faces of our friends. One nose, which is quite sufficient for those who walk among so many city nuisances, being an organ of two stops, and adding dignity to the human face, whether it have the graceful arch of the Roman, or turn up towards the heavens with celestial aspirations in the shape of a pug, or wavering up and down, now as it if would aspire, and now as if it would descend, until suddenly it shys off into an unexpected direction, illustrating the proverb that it is a long lane which has no turn. (Laughter.) People are disposed I see to laugh about the nose, but I think that it is nothing to be sneezed at. (Renewed laughter.)

Standing before the grandest architectural achievements, critics have difference of opinion; but where is the blasphemer of his God who would criticize the arch of the sky, or the crest of a wave, or the flock of snow-white fleecy clouds driven by the Shepherd of the wind across the hilly pastures of the heavens, or the curve of a snow-bank, or the burning cities of the sunset, or the fern-leaf pencillings of the frost on a window-pane?

Where there is one discord there are ten thousand harmonies. A sky full of robins to one owl croaking; whole acres of rolling meadow-land to one place cleft of the grave-digger's spade; to one mile of rapids, where the river writhes among the rocks, it has hundreds of miles of gentle flow; water-lilies anchored; hills coming down to bathe their feet, stars laying their reflections to sleep in its bosom, boatmen's oars dropping on it necklaces of diamonds, chariots of gold coming forth from the gleaming forge of the sun to bear it in triumphant march to the sea.

Strange that in such a very disagreeable world there should be any disagreeable people! Now I am very certain that there are none of this kind here. I can see by your looks that none of you belong to that class that I shall hold up for observation to-night. These husbands are all what they ought to be, good-natured as a May morning, and when the wife asks for a little spending money, the good man of the purse says, "All right; here's my pocket-book. My dear, take as much as you want, and come soon again." These wives at evening-tide always greet their companions home with a smile, and say, "My dear, your slippers are ready and the muffins warm. Put your feet up on this ottoman. Bless the dear man!" These brothers always prefer the companionship of their own sisters to that of any one else's sister, and take them out almost every evening to lectures and concerts. And I suppose that in no public building to-night in this city, or in any other city, is there a more mild, affable, congenial, and agreeable collection of people than ourselves.

But there are some people that day by day excite our astonishment. And lest in the attritions and rough jostling of life we might lose our present amiability, it will be well to see the very opposite of ourselves and walk to-night in the "Rogue's Gallery" of disagreeable folks.

In all its album of photographs I find no face more decidedly characteristic than that of *the Grumbler*.

The world has a great many delightful people that are easily pleased. They have a faculty of finding out that which is attractive. They are like a bee that no sooner gets out of the hive than it pitches for a clover-top. They never yet walked into a picture gallery but they were refreshed and thankful. They saw some exquisite gem that kindled their admiration. There was some pleasant face in a picture that for hours kept looking over their shoulder.

They will never forget how in one of them a vine, in filial affection, with its tender arm hugged up an old grandfather of a tree that was about to feel the stiff breeze. They never came from a concert, but there was at least one voice that they admired, and wondered how in one throat God could have placed such exhaustless fountains of harmony. They like the spring, for it is so full of bird and bloom, and, like a priestess, stands swinging her censer of perfume before God's altar, and the summer is just the thing for them, for they love to hear the sound of mowing-machines, and battalions of thunderbolts grounding arms among the mountains; and autumn is their exultation, for its orchards are golden with fruit, and the forests march with banners dipped in sunsets, and blood-red with the conflicts of frost and storm. And they praise God for winter, that brings the shout of children, playing blind-man's buff, with handkerchief they can see through, around a blazing fire and the snow shower that makes Parthenons and St. Mark's Cathedrals out of a pigeon-coop, and puts brighter coronets than the Georges ever wore on the brow of the bramble, and turns the wood-shed into a "Royal tower," filled with crown jewels; and that sends the sleigh-riding party, in buffalo robes, behind smoking steeds, with two straps of bells, and fire in the eye, and snort of the nostril, and flaunt of the mane, impatient of the sawing of the twisted bit and the reins wound around the hands of the driver, till coming up to the other gay parties, we slacken the rein, and crack the whip, and shout, "Go long, Charley!" and dart past everything on the road from here to Wissahickon, and you can only take in the excited roan span by putting your foot against the dash-board, and laying back with all your strength, and sawing the bit while the jolly hearts in the back seats mingle the ha, ha, ha, ha! with the jingle, jingle, jingle of the sleigh-bells, and the hostler of the hotel grabs the bridle of your horses, while you go in to warm and take a glass of very weak lemonade. (Laughter.) Now there are many people thus pleased with all seasons, and complain not in any circumstances. If you are a merchant, they are the men whom you want for customers; if you are a lawyer, they are the men you want for clients and jurors; if you are a physician, they are the men you want for patients; but you don't often get them, for they can cure themselves by a bottle of laughter, to be taken three or four times a day, and well shaken up. Now, in the contrast with such, how repelling is the Grumbler!

His wife never yet prepared a dinner that he liked. One day she prepares a dish that she thinks will particularly please him. He comes in the front door, and says, "Whew! whew! what *have* you got in the house? Now, my dear, you know that I never did like codfish." (Laughter.) Some evening, resolving to be especially gracious, he starts with his family to a place of amusement. He scolds the most of the way. He cannot afford the time or the money, and he does not believe the entertainment will be much, after all. The music begins. The audience are thrilled. The orchestra, with polished instruments, warble and weep, and thunder and pray, and all the sweet sounds of the world flowering upon the strings of the base viol, and wreathing the flageolets, and breathing from the lips of the cornet, and shaking their flower-bells upon the tinkling tamborine.

He sits motionless and disgusted. He goes home saying, "Did you see that fat musician that got so red blowing that French horn? He looked like a stuffed toad. Did you ever hear such a voice as that lady has? Why, it was a perfect squawk! The evening was wasted," and his companion says, "Why, my dear?" "There, you needn't tell me? You are pleased with everything. But never ask me to go again!" He goes to church. Perhaps the sermon is didactic and argumentative. He yawns. He gapes. He twists himself in the pew, and pretends he is asleep, and says, "I could not keep awake. Did you ever hear anything so dead? Can these dry bones live?" Next Sabbath he enters a church where the minister is much given to illustration. He is still more displeased. He says, "How dare that man bring such every-day things into his pulpit? He ought to have brought his illustrations from the cedar of Lebanon and the fir-tree, instead of the hickory and sassafras. He ought to have spoken of the Euphrates and the Jordan, and not of the Kennebeck and Schuylkill. He ought to have mentioned Mount Gerazim instead of the Catskills. Why, he ought to be disciplined. *Why, it is ridiculous.*" Perhaps afterwhile he joins the church. Then the church will have its hands full. He growls and groans and whines and sniffles all the way up towards the gate of heaven. He wishes that the choir would sing differently, that the minister would preach differently, that the elders would pray differently. In the morning, he said "the church was as cold as Greenland;" in the evening, "it was hot as blazes." (Laughter.) They painted the church; he didn't like the color. They carpeted the aisles; he didn't like the figure. They put in a new furnace; he didn't like the patent. He wriggles and squirms and frets and stews, and worries himself. He is like a horse that, prancing and uneasy to the bit, worries himself into a lather of foam, while the horse hitched beside him just pulls straight ahead, makes no fuss, and comes to his oats in peace. Like a hedge-hog, he is all quills. (Laughter.) Like a crab, that, you know, always goes the other way, and moves backward in order to go forward, and turns in four directions all at once, and the first you know of his whereabouts you have missed him, and when he is completely lost he has gone by the heel—so that the first thing you know you don't know anything—(renewed laughter)—and while you expected to catch the crab the crab catches you. (Laughter.)

So some men are crabbed—all hard-shell and obstinacy and opposition. I do not see how he is to get into heaven unless he goes in backwards, and then there will be danger that at the gate he will try to pick a quarrel with St. Peter. Once in, I fear he will not like the music, and the services will be too long, and that he will spend the first two or three years in trying to find out whether the wall of heaven is exactly plumb. Let us stand off from such tendencies. Listen for sweet notes rather than for discords, picking up marigolds and harebells in preference to thistles and coloquintida, culturing thyme and anemones rather than nightshade. And in a world where God hath put exquisite tinge upon the shell washed in the surf, and planted a paradise of bloom in a child's cheek, and adorned the pillars of the rock by hanging tapestry of morning mist, the lark saying, "I will sing soprano," and the cascade replying, "I will carry the base," let us leave it to the owl to hoot, and the frog to croak, and the bear to growl, and the grumbler to find fault.

The lecturer recommended out-door exercise for the purpose of cultivating a cheerful spirit. Do you own a horse? Have him well groomed, till every hair glistens and the long mane ripples over his neck; and from nostril down over the haunches unto the fetlock, be he bay, black, dun, chestnut, or sorrel, there is nothing wanting. Have him brought out; put the bucket to his mouth and hear the water rattle down his throat in great swallows. Give him a gentle patting on the shoulder, call him by a pet name, and then putting your left foot into the stirrup vault into the saddle. Now sail ahead. Let him leap and prance, and champ his bit and snort with pride as he careers along the highway. Your blood will tingle; you will feel as if you were flying. Health will come with every bounce. Let him trot, amble and gallop, and his hoofs strike fire; keep a stiff rein; pass everything on the turnpike, and with the keenest appetite you ever had, come to supper. There is something wrong in that man's heart who does not admire the horse.

Do you own a pair of skates? Wrap yourself warm, start for the pond, sit down on the bank, strap on the skates so that they cannot turn, then strike out. Carve all the hieroglyphics of sport with your heel on the ice. Wheel round, now on one foot, now on the other, backward, forward, like a swallow skimming the brook; like a deer chased across the snow by a Laplander; swift as the hare with lugs flat back on Marlborough downs; as an antelope over the plain; voices calling, pond resounding, steel skates ringing, hands clapping, hills echoing. Sportfulness is a queen who often sits in a palace of ice, with sceptre of icicle and orchestra in which northern blasts sound their horns, and such come nearest her throne who approach with skates, tippet, and sandals of clattering steel. You will have to give up your prejudices and let even the ladies skate. Be not among those who suppose that God sent woman into the world equipped only for the sublime mission of darning stockings and sewing on shirt buttons. (Laughter.) You have no monopoly of the ice. You must let the ladies skate.

But I do not know any array of horrors that can withstand an attack from a regiment with balls and bats. From the ball that the boy of four years rolls across the carpet to that which is flung up by the muscular arm of the sportsman, in the sight of five thousand people come out in the suburbs to see the carnival, there is something bewitching about its bounce and flight. Every Roman villa had its place for this exercise. France had houses built especially for ball-playing. Henry VII and Maximilian, of olden time, engaged in this sport. German professors, weary of making dictionaries, came out to join in it, and we all, at school, used to take the bat, put a ball on one side of it, and then throw it up to see who should have first stroke, and have had many a sharp sting from the ball that struck us before we got to the "hunk." People who have spent fortunes at Saratoga and Sulphur Springs and Baden-Baden, to get away from bodily disease, and came home unbenefited, have found out afterwards that their ailments were unable to keep up with them in their swift turns at cricket, and the invalids, in attempting to catch the ball, have actually taken their lost health "on the fly." (Laughter.)

The lecturer, after giving a description of the man who always has the blues, the man of bad manners, and the bore, counselled the culture of cheerfulness, in the review of men and things, and concluded by showing the folly of ever being despondent about the country, whatever might be the political administration.

We regret that we have not room for the peroration of the discourse, which was an appropriate illustration drawn from the burning of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

Completion of a Tunnel.—The Sand tunnel on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad is at last cut through. Its total length is 4700 feet, being 1000 feet more than the long tunnel on the Pennsylvania Central Railway through the Alleghanies, between Altoona and Cresson. It is intended for a double track, and is twenty-two feet wide by nineteen feet in height.

SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1835.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—

On Marine and Inland risks	$602 779 84	
On Fire risks	139 691 79	
		$742,462 63
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865		276,964 47
		$1,019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks	$554,189 78	
On Fire risks	128,932 12	
		$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, etc		87,717 82
		$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$326,819 66	
Fire losses	92,807 81	
Return premiums	40,529 79	
Re Insurances	94,924 81	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, etc	33,187 99	
*Taxes—United States tax on premiums policy stamps, etc	16,570 10	
Expenses	14,070 12	
		$578,170 28
		$192,669 44

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$113,000 00
110,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881		136,500 00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes		211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)		166,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		54,700 00
40,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		44,820 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan		50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds		20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage six Per Cent Bonds		24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,750 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent Loan		5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		15,000 00
7 150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,258 25
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		20,000 00
195,000 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property		195,000 00
$1,045,050 Par. Cost, $1 030,352 05	Mkt. Val. $1,070,280 75	
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		217,637 23
Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		38,923 98
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value		2,630 00
Cash in Bank	$41,192 26	
Cash in Drawer	447 34	
		41,540 60
		$1,407,321 56

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes.
John C. Davis,	Hilary Stone,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	L. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12trp

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed as the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last, at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29, 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.
11 15 tl2 1 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after December 1, 1866.

The Books will be closed on and after MONDAY, November 26, 1866. H. G LEISENRING,
11 24 6t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J., November 24, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company clear of National tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the 30th day of November.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
11 26 5t Treasurer pro tem.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3, at the office of the Company, No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.
11 26 12t SIMON FOEY, Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
9 6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COURSE OF LECTURES OF THE S. C. AND S. A.

The Executive Committee of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, having arranged for their Course of Lectures this season, take pleasure in announcing that the

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address, in the National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 30, 1866. Subject—"Policy and Justice in Public Affairs."

The second Lecture will be given by
FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq.,
On THURSDAY EVENING, January 3, 1867. Subject—"Sources of Danger to the Republic."

The remaining Lectures will be continued on each successive Thursday evening until the series is ended.

The Course is to consist of Eight Lectures.

The speakers that have been either engaged or invited for the course, independent of the above named gentlemen, are:—
Major-General O. O. HOWARD,
Major General B. F. BUTLER,
Senator J. W. NYE,
Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. HENRY L. BOND, of Md.,
Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM,
W. W. BROWN, Esq.

THE CELEBRATED BLACK SWAN has kindly volunteered to appear and furnish occasional airs at the opening and closing of each Lecture.

Season tickets, $2. Single admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music Store Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the door on the evening of each Lecture.

WILLIAM STILL, Chairman.
No. 1216 Washington avenue (Coal Office).
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
Fourth street, below Willow.
J. HASKINSON,
Gulielma street,
11 26 5t Committee of Arrangements.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15,
AT THE
NEW LIBERTY HALL,
LOMBARD Street above Seventh, the
GREAT UNION FAIR,
For the Benefit of the
PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH,
where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a splendid Silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the club receiving the largest number of votes. And one of Ray's Patent Library Berister, to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 11t

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the
REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street.
11 14 rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
11 20 1m] T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and R. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, November 26 1866.

A penalty of THREE PER CENTUM will be charged on all City taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st day of December 1866.
(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL,
11 26 3t Receiver of Taxes.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
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Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

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Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
Clearance Coaches,
Caleches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No. 102 JONES' Alley

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HOWELL & BOURKE,

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OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

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40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

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CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETING
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 S. SECOND Street,
10 27stuthtm Between Chesnut and Market.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE
No. 910 ARCH STREET,

Just received per steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market. [4 3mrp
Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 214

McCLEES & McCANN'S FIRST GREAT SALE OF AMERICAN and EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS—Fine German, French, and English Chromos and Magnificent Proof Colored and Plain Engravings, all splendidly mounted and framed—will take place on the evenings of

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 26, 27, and 28, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Free Gallery of Fine Arts," No. 927 CHESNUT Street, below Tenth.

The pictures will be arranged for inspection four days and evenings previous to sale, with descriptive catalogues.

N. B.—On account of the small capacity of the gallery, tickets of admission to sale will be issued, which can be had at the gallery or of auctioneer, B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 11 22 5t

EXTRA QUALITY SILVER-PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, ETC.

On Wednesday morning next,
28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street will be sold a magnificent assortment of extra quality silver-plated ware, comprising tea sets, hard metal trays, coffee urns, ice pitchers, berry dishes, goblets etc etc., the best manufacture ever offered at public sale in this city.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

Also, an invoice of superb ormulu gilt and marble clocks.

Open for examination on Tuesday afternoon.

CUTLERY.

Also, an invoice of cutlery, spoons, forks, etc. [11 26 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
$195 No. 240 MARKET Street.

VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT TRADE-SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENT SALES AND APPROACHING HOLIDAY SEASON.

Being the balance of Messrs. B. Diament & Co.'s importation, by catalogue, on a credit,

On Wednesday,

November 28, at 10 o'clock, consisting in part of fancy glove boxes, in wood; leather and papier-mache cabas, sewing necessaries, shell boxes, rich parian and bisque toilet sets, dressing cases, pencil boxes, writing cases; a very large assortment of rich bronze, rosewood, and walnut inkstands; nests of fancy boxes, tea and perfume boxes, very rich tobacco and cigar stands and cases, ash stands, match stands, card presses, jewel and watch cases; fancy glass wine, water, liquor, and Madeira sets; fancy butter, egg, and cheese dishes.

Also, China and wax dolls, morocco wallets, cigar cases, travelling bags, picture frames, etc., etc., comprising the most extensive and richest assortment of these goods ever offered at auction in this city. 11 24 3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Walnut street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE,
10 29 No. 127 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY in Camden county. Thirty acres of land, suitable for a truck farm, situate on the Hadonfield turnpike, on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to be sold immediately for cash to settle an estate.

Also, a Brick Dwelling-house, near the river, at Haigan's Point, and fourteen Building Lots.

Call upon or address JAMES M. SCOVEL,
No. 113 PLUM Street,
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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

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His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu3

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500 pages, $3·00.
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1000 pages, $3·00.
FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.
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where examinations are made as usual, by
J. L. CAPEN,
9 1 stuth3mrp Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 238 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 25 cents. 3 16

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

REUNION MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—National Hall was filled, last evening, by the friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the occasion of their grand reunion meeting.

The Association have grown so rapidly of late that their Hall on Chesnut street is found to be entirely too small to accommodate the large membership. Accordingly, the Association resolved to lease National Hall, in Market street, below Thirteenth, and last evening, as stated, the first gathering took place at that point.

Peter B. Simons, President of the Association, occupied the Chair, and at the appointed hour announced the first hymn, "Come, gracious spirit, heavenly dove," which was sung by the members of the Philomelic Music Circle.

Professor N. K. Richardson then read a portion of Scripture, at the conclusion of which Rev. Dr. Church led in prayer.

The journal was read by Dr. Rogers.

After singing a chorus, Rev. Heber Newton was introduced to the audience, and made an address, in which he alluded to the enticements which cluster around young men who visit our great cities. He said it was necessary that young men should have provided for them proper amusements and recreations, and instanced among other things the gymnasium and chess as among the innocent recreations in which they could engage.

The hosts of evils which are pressing upon the young men of this and other great cities are powerful for injury. Intemperance he named as one of the most powerful evils, and warned all within hearing of his voice to escape from its baneful influence.

After a chorus by the Philomelic, entitled "Watching over Israel," a brief address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Beadle, in which he said, that while he did not wish to be understood as dissenting from what his young brother had said, nor to lessen the applause which had followed the sentiments he uttered, he hoped to see young men have religious convictions so well grounded in them, that they would be beyond the power of sin and Satan to move them from the right way. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. B. Ensworth and Rev. J. W. Jackson.

At the conclusion of these addresses an election of members took place, the names of about six hundred candidates having been proposed.

The address of welcome to the new members was made by P. B. Simons, Esq., in which he congratulated the candidates on being admitted to this bond of union, and now that they were encircled by it, he hoped that they would endeavor to be faithful in the discharge of their Christian duties.

He also exhorted the old members to gather round the new members, and thus strengthen them by their example and influence.

The remarks of Mr. Simons were received with applause by the audience.

The doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," was then sung, after which the benediction was pronounced, when the large audience dispersed to their respective places of residence.

Active steps will now be taken by the Society to secure the erection of a hall suited to the wants of the Association.

CONVENTION OF FIREMEN.—Last evening a convention of firemen, consisting of two delegates from each company, held an adjourned meeting at the Phœnix Hose House, Filbert street, above Seventh. The object of the same was to take action upon the ordinance of City Councils, creating a Board of Commissioners for the management of the Fire Department. Wm. D. Kendlick, of the Columbia Engine, presided, and Jacob S. Stahl, of the Humane Hose, acted as Secretary. The committee of seven on resolutions, appointed at the last meeting, reported as follows:

To the Honorable, the Members of Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia:

We, the undersigned, on behalf of a convention of firemen from the several fire districts of Philadelphia, respectfully represent—

That the firemen of Philadelphia cannot fail to see, in the proposed action of your honorable bodies, the design ultimately to subvert the volunteer system, which has made and still maintains the character and efficiency of the Philadelphia Fire Department as equal if not superior to that of any other city in the world. Therefore, and in defence of that character, and in support of this system, which has proved so useful in the past, we protest against any action of the municipal government tending to change or destroy it, or to introduce in its stead a paid fire department for Philadelphia.

We do, in the name and in behalf of the firemen of Philadelphia, enter our solemn protest against any action by your honorable bodies which shall tend to supersede or destroy the volunteer system. We would further respectfully suggest that in adopting measures for the government of the men in the Fire Department the firemen themselves ought to be consulted. The same manliness that prompts us to sacrifice our lives as firemen "spring up the bells" of a just and natural pride to govern within ourselves our own department.

On behalf of the department we tender the co-operation of all its members in any honest efforts to properly regulate and control its action, if such can be shown as now necessary. We would more especially deprecate any hasty action of the kind now proposed, as uncalled for by present emergencies, and we believe that all the objections which are said to exist, arising out of local causes, can be removed by a strict and impartial enforcement of the rules now established.

We would ask leave to suggest that hasty or ill-judged action by Select and Common Councils would in all probability create more cause for public discontent than now is said to prompt the proposed action of City Councils.

J. GORDON SHOWAKER, Ch'n.
THOMAS MCCULLOUGH.
WM. S. MANN.
MATTHEW CLIFTON.
JAMES H. CORNLEY.
JAMES YOUNG.
CHAS. H. MISKEY.

The report was accepted, and the committee instructed to submit the same to Councils on Wednesday.

Mr. Showaker said that he did not think the Councils would pass the ordinance. He was opposed to it on the ground that if a Board of Commissioners were appointed politics would be brought into the Department.

A motion that when the meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet at the call of the officers was then agreed to.

Mr. Cook said that it would be well for the Presidents of the different fire companies to call the attention of the firemen to the necessity of consulting with the Councilmen on the day of their meeting.

A gentleman present suggested that the reporters present, if they desired, be allowed the privilege of making a copy of the report of the committee.

The President, Mr. Kendrick, objected, on the ground, as he stated, that if the report was published the Councilmen would have time to consider the same, and be prepared on Wednesday to speak on the subject.

A motion was made and agreed to that the committee retain the report, and not allow it to be published until presented in Councils.

The report refered to is that given above.

On motion, adjourned.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.—The Committee of Finance of Councils met last evening, for the purpose of considering the annual estimates for 1867. Among the items considered was the appropriation to schools. The salary of the Principal of the High School was raised to $2500, and the salary of all the professors was fixed at $1800 per annum. After disposing of the items, a motion was made to fix the tax rate for 1867. Several motions were made, one to continue the rate at $4, another to make it $3, and a third to fix it at $4·65. Mr. Freeman, who moved the last mentioned rate, urged that if the city desired to maintain her credit she must pay her indebtedness as it has incurred, instead of resorting to funding it, as in the past. The appropriation for 1867, together with the loans already authorized, will require a rate of $4·65. Before determining the question the committee adjourned.

ACCIDENT.—During the alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, Mr. Edward Elliott, driver of the Washington Steam Engine, was seriously injured by being thrown from his seat on the engine into the street. He was badly cut about the face. The accident was caused by the breaking of the swingle-trees, and occurred at Second and Wharton streets. The sufferer was taken to the residence of Mr. Peter Doyle, where he received every attention.

REPORTS OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians, President Erety presiding, was held yesterday.

The House Agent reported the census of the House for Saturday, November 24, at 3050; same time last year, 2964; increase, 86. Admitted within the last two weeks, 227; births, 9; deaths, 25; discharged, 104; eloped, 38; indentured, 5. The number granted lodgings since the last report was 68; meals, 204.

The classification is as follows:—Superannuated men, 71; women, 104; healthy males under sixty, 118; healthy females, 471; males incurable, 27; females incurable, 48; white men's hospital, 36; white women's hospital, 239; men's insane department, 199; women's do., 359; white men's out-ward, 398; colored men's do., 36; colored women's out-ward, 46. The total males in the Almshouse, including assistants, is 1341; females, 1709.

The Steward reported the House receipts at $28·90.

A communication was received from the Law Committee of Councils, asking why Mr. Frederick Server was acting as a member of the Board of Guardians, he not being a resident of the city.

The Committee on Heating and Ventilation made a report, setting forth the improvements in ventilating and heating apparatus which had been made in the Insane and all other departments of the Almshouse, and the consequent benefit to the health of the inmates. The report was received and ordered to be placed on the minutes.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution, which was adopted, empowering the Guardians of the various Poor districts, if necessary, to appoint assistant visitors for a term not exceeding three months from December 1st, at a salary not exceeding $30 a month.

Mr. Server offered a resolution reviving the office of Visitor of children bound out, and fixing the salary at $250 per annum, after January 1st next. The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. E. H. Toland was elected Visitor, the rules having been suspended to allow of an election.

The usual requisitions were granted, and the Board adjourned.

FENIAN ADDRESS.—The Fenian Brotherhood of this city have issued an address to the friends of Ireland in Pennsylvania. This address, after recounting the events of the past year, including the failure of the Canadian invasion project, which the address says was given up by thirty thousand men in obedience to the laws of the United States, urges the maintenance of the organization. Even more energetic efforts to that end than in the past are recommended. The address says:—"We are face to face with the issue, and from it there is no escape, save in the disgraceful abandonment of the lofty position we now occupy; leaving the future historian to inscribe on the pages of infamy the deep degradation of a degenerated race."

NORTHERN HOME AND ORPHANS' HOME.—A grand festival is to take place this evening at the National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth, in aid of the Northern Home for Friendless Children and the Associated Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. The many children now in the institution has rendered the erection of additional buildings necessary, and the proceeds of the festival are to be applied to this purpose. Supper will be served at seven o'clock, and the Washington Band has kindly volunteered its services. After supper there will be addresses by several eminent speakers.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL of this city, located at Twentieth and Norris streets, in the Twenty-first Ward, will be formally opened on Thanksgiving Day for the reception of patients, and to the inspection of the public. At the last meeting of the managers the following were elected the Medical Board of the Institution:—Drs. Henry Tiedemann, Albert Fricke, Julius Schrotz, Emil Fischer, Charles Becken, Theodore Demme, Joseph Koerper, and Julius Patzki. Patients will be admitted irrespective of nationality, creed, or color.

TO BE IMPROVED.—The grading and bridging of Thirty-fifth and Green streets, from Mermaid lane to near Allen's lane, in the Twenty-second Ward, a distance of 2580 feet, has been authorized, and will soon be commenced. This road will require a culvert where it crosses Cresheim creek, 40 feet long, with an arch of stone. The object of this work is to open Green street to Cresheim creek, for the purpose of stimulating improvements in this neighborhood.

A FIRE.—A turpentine factory on the canal, near Otsego street, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It was owned by Mr. B. J. Tayman, whose loss is estimated at $1500. The fire originated from the blowing out of a cock attached to one of the vats.

The New British Drill.—A new system of drill in the British army, intended to accustom the troops to greater rapidity of movement, has just been ordered. By degrees the men are to be trained to run at the "double" one thousand yards daily, carrying, on alternate days, arms and accoutrements.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
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DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
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EXPERIENCE PROVES IT
MARVIN'S SAFES
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ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.
Twenty-Five Years in Business.
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AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to. 5

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 27,
second appearance of
Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH,
and production of
DION BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
produced with
ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
and several powerful Tableaux, among which may be enumerated
THE DRAWING OF THE LOTS,
FULLER'S LANE, and
THE CITY OF MANCHESTER
and the
GREAT TELEGRAPH SCENE.
The management have made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to introduce a wire into the theatre for this great scene, and have also arranged to receive the latest telegraphic news up to 9·30 P. M., which will be read to the audience, thus connecting the Chesnut Street Theatre with all parts of the United States, and with Europe by the Submarine Cable.
The piece will be presented with a
MOST POWERFUL CAST.
To conclude with
FOUND IN A FOUR-WHEELER.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, November 29,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
HENRIETTE, THE FORSAKEN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 1,
FIRST McDONOUGH MATINEE.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Prices as usual.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.
THIS EVENING.
MISS EFFIE GERMON,
having recovered from her serious illness, will appear in Boucicault's Military Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
and John Brougham's Glorious Extravaganza of
POCAHONTAS.
H. R. H. POCAHONTAS.......Miss EFFIE GERMON
THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING, at 2 o'clock,
A GRAND DAYLIGHT FESTIVAL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
First week of the distinguished
PROTEAN AND LYRIC ARTISTES,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
who will appear
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
in their celebrated, unique, and elegant
PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS,
preceded each evening by a
FAVORITE COMEDIETTA,
by the DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THE GREAT EVENT
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Also, THANKSGIVING DAY, at 2 o'clock, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.

ADELAIDE RISTORI,
THE RENOWNED TRAGEDIENNE.
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that
M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
in conjunction with her Dramatic Company of celebrated Artistes, expressly engaged in Europe for her transatlantic tour, will give in Philadelphia during a period of two weeks, a season of eight nights of dramatic representations commencing
ON MONDAY, December 10.
Subscriptions for the season of eight nights will be received on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 3, 4, and 5. 11 26

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, November 30,
At half-past 4 o'clock,
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FIRST
Of a Series of Six
PIANO-FORTE MATINEES,
when he will have the valuable aid of
MR. J. POLLAK, Baritone
From the Royal Opera, Dresden.
Subscription Lists, Tickets, and Programmes at the Music Stores.
Single Admission, $1. To be had as above and at the door. Doors open at 4 o'clock. 11 24 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The First Annual Exhibition of the WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will continue open, by request, day and evening, until
FRIDAY, November 30,
at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's Saloon, first floor, back room,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street.
The exhibition consists of over 200 specimens in Fine Art, executed by women.
Admission, 25 cents. 11 24 6t

WILL CLOSE, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, the superb collection of French, German, and Belgian PAINTINGS, now on exhibition and for sale at the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. Admission 25 cents. 11 24 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.......... $8·00
Terms for Self-practice, 3 months.......... $5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2* No. 114 MARKET Street.

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 10 20 tjl

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 2 8§

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WILLIAM H. WAYNE,
Late Discount Clerk in the Bank of North America,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
Merchants, Miners, Manufacturers, Importers, or others, having good paper to dispose of, may find a market by calling on the advertiser. 11 1 1m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smwf6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6 m

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.
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WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
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"CITY OF WASHINGTON"....Saturday, December 1
"CITY OF DUBLIN"........Wednesday, December 5
"CITY OF BALTIMORE".....Saturday, December 8
"CITY OF CORK"..........Saturday, December 12
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
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First Cabin, Gold.......$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
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For further information apply at the Company's offices.
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The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
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HAVANA..........On Saturday
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All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins........$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin........$25. Second class......$13
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Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$27
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 28
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

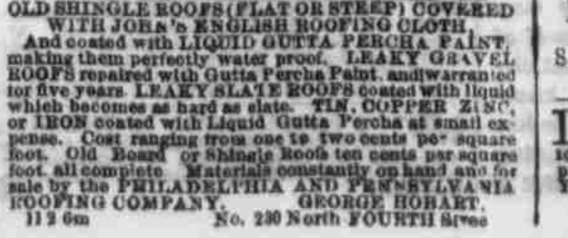
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Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m] No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

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BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smwf p Philadelphia.



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
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Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
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"My Old Kentucky Home," etc., etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc.,
11 11 smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

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ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine stones, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31oc 2m

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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
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Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 24§

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FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [9 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
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Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 26§

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IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 520§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
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SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
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HENRY C. FOX,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA. [11 6 1mrp

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
7 23] S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

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FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwf§ No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
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No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 1mrp

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.
34 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.
340 barrels damaged Powder.
Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—
104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—
A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—
112 000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.
380,000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.
6000 pounds Copper Scrap.
190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.
140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.
60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,
And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather),
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS.
Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

PROPOSALS

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, November 19, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th instant, for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" RAILROAD IRON, weighing about fifty pounds to the yard.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.,
11 26 6t United States Army.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel-Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine:—
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

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OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
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MOSES NATHANS,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
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THE ORIGINAL
SIGN PAINTERS.
C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,
No. 243 RACE STREET.
Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 3 1m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22 5§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1866.

The Dred Scott Decision at the Bar of History.

It is encouraging to notice how rapidly the moral sentiment of the nation, since the overthrow of slavery, is recovering its normal and healthy tone. It is but a little while since slavery had open and defiant advocates. The public press endorsed it; the pulpit attempted to sanctify it; the legislators of the country defended it; the judiciary bowed down before it. It is only three years since the Democratic party of Pennsylvania were circulating, as a campaign document, Bishop Hopkins' defense of slavery. Men then gloried in being *pro-slavery*, and to call one an "Abolitionist" was to exhaust the vocabulary of denunciation upon his unfortunate head. Now, how changed! Even Democratic newspapers have come to resent being called pro-slavery. Legislation has found a nobler exercise for its functions, than the fencing in of human chattels; and Christian bishops have found better, and, let us hope, more congenial work, than furnishing ammunition to infidelity by saddling injustice and oppression upon the Bible.

We have met with no more striking evidence of this great change that has come over the community, than is furnished by an article in yesterday's issue of our Democratic morning contemporary, attempting to whitewash the memory of the late Chief Justice Taney, with reference to the notorious Dred Scott decision. All will remember how the wicked sentiment that "The negro had no rights that the white man was bound to respect," was received with universal applause by the supporters of slavery; how they gloried in it; how it exactly chimed in with the current doctrines and practices of the slave power. No pro-slavery man, in those days, thought of *apologizing* for the atrocious sentiment, or of defending the Chief Justice for thrusting it before the people. It was a *good thing*—to be indorsed and gloried over, not to be apologized for.

Now, however, we hear a very different song sung by the same men. The pressure of the moral condemnation of the world begins to be felt, and they wince under it. We are told, in a strain of mingled melancholy and indignation, that "the *infamous sentiment*," (we are glad that the *Age* at last acknowledges it to be infamous), that "negroes have no rights that white men are bound to respect," was "never expressed" by Chief Justice Taney, and then we are treated to a pathetic essay upon the probability that, owing to the charges that he *did* express it, his name will go down to future generations "libelled" and beclouded by this "bald and plain invention."

Now, the truth is, that while Chief Justice Taney did not, in so many words, say that *he himself* believed the negroes "to have no rights that the white man was bound to respect," yet he *did* invent the sentiment, coin the exact expression, and then *falsely* ascribe it to the founders of our Government; and he did all this *for the sake of justifying himself in a decision as infamous as was the sentiment he invented.* He did not find the sentiment in history, and then chronicle it. He found it in his own heart, and attempted to fasten it upon the fathers of the Republic. It was, therefore, *his*, and not theirs; and the popular speaker or writer who at this day speaks of that infamous sentiment as Chief Justice Taney's, is *historically correct.*

This falsification of history by the Chief Justice was exposed and answered at the time by two of his associates—Justice McLean and Justice Curtis, in their profound and exhaustive opinions upon the same case. But one of the most scathing reviews which this "infamous sentiment" ever received was at the hands of our great historian, Hon. George Bancroft. In his oration before the Mayor, Common Council, and citizens of New York, on the 22d of February, 1862, Mr. Bancroft said—

"The present Chief Justice has, in one memorable appeal, accompanied his decision with an impassioned declaration, wherein, with profound immorality, which no one has yet laid bare, treating the people of the United States as a shrew *to be tamed by an open scorn of the facts of history*, with a dreary industry collecting cases where justice may have slumbered, or weakness been oppressed, compensating for want of evidence by confidence of assertion, with a partiality that would have disgraced an advocate—*neglecting humane decisions of colonial courts and the enduring memorials of colonial statute-books*, in his party zeal to prove that the fathers of our country held the negro to have 'no rights that the white man was bound to respect,' he has not only denied the rights of man and the liberties of mankind, but has not left a foothold for the liberty of the white man to rest upon. * * * * * * *

"No nation can adopt that judgment as its rule, and live. The judgment has in it no element of political vitality. I will not say it is an invocation of the dead past; *there never was a past that accepted such opinions!* If we want the opinions received in the days when our Constitution was framed, we will not take them second-hand from our Chief Justice; we will let the men of that day speak for themselves. How will our American magistrate sink when arraigned, as he will be, before the tribunal of humanity! How terrible will be the verdict against him when he is put in comparison with Washington's political teacher, the great Montesquieu, the enlightened magistrate of France in what are esteemed the worst days of her monarchy! The argument from the difference of race which Taney thrusts forward with passionate confidence, as a proof of complete disqualification, is brought forward by Montesquieu as a scathing satire on all the brood of despots who were supposed to uphold slavery as tolerable in itself. The rights of MANKIND—that precious word which had no equivalent in the language of Hindostan or Judea or Greece or Rome, or any ante-Christian tongue—found their supporters in Washington and Hamilton, in Franklin and Livingston, in Otis, George Mason, and Gadsden—*in all the greatest men of our early history.* The one rule from which the makers of our first Confederacy, and then of our National Constitution, never swerved, is this:—To fix no constitutional disability on any one. Whatever might stand in the way of any man from opinion, ancestry, weakness of mind, inferiority, or inconsistence of any kind, was itself not formed into a permanent disfranchisement. The Constitution of the United States was made under the recognized influence of the eternal rule of order and right, so that, so far as its jurisdiction extends, it raised at once the numerous class who had been chattels into the condition of princes. It neither originates nor perpetuates inequality."

Such is the reply of the truthful historian to the untruthful judge. An examination of the opinions and sentiments of the fathers of the Republic show, incontestably, that Taney was either ignorant of our early history, or that he deliberately falsified it. In ascribing to them that "infamous sentiment," which he had dug up out of his own prejudices and party spirit, he was guilty of that very *corruption of history* which the *Age* so strongly condemns. And the *Age* itself is similarly guilty, when it seeks to screen the memory of the defunct Chief Justice from the just odium of his deeds. The Dred Scott decision was an attempt to engraft the spirit of that "infamous sentiment" upon the national Constitution. Yet the *Age* would make it appear that, when that sentiment is publicly ascribed to Taney, he is "libelled," and that it is a partisan falsehood, propagated for partisan ends! This will not do. Whatever of odium attaches to this sentiment, so justly called "infamous," belongs to its real author. History has already fixed it upon him, and no amount of special pleading can remove the load. And its character will grow more infamous as we drift away farther and farther from the dark era that gave it birth. No judgment ever pronounced by a Jeffreys will be so abhorrent to future generations as that wholesale attempt at the dehumanization of an entire race. It will stand as a monument of infamy to its author, and of disgrace to the age and country in which he lived.

The Advantages of Life Insurance.

Within the past week, the attention of the reading public has been attracted, by the action of the convention of insurance companies which has been holding its meetings in New York, to the subject of life insurance; and considerable interest has been awakened in the working of the system. The idea is eminently due to our modern civilization, called into life by a desire to equalize the unavoidable losses occurring to families by the death of their heads, and is authorized by humanity as well as by business enterprise. There is no investment which recommends itself so strongly to a prudent father as the purchase of a policy in one of the reliable companies of the country. While the insurance for a yearly payment was the universal rule, the advantages to be derived were so obvious, that it behooved every man to lay aside a small part of his earnings, in order that poverty might not overtake those he loved when his last hour arrived. But the amended and improved system, whereby the purchaser, after a lapse of years, not only ceases to necessarily pay an annual instalment, but actually becomes a participator in the profits of the company, makes even the dullest see the inestimable advantage of securing one of these paid-up policies. The Life Insurance Companies of America form one of the grandest departments of business, and one founded upon a basis no less stable than that of banks or any incorporated institutions. The idea on which they are based is simple. A citizen pays a certain small sum, and receives a certificate which, should he die within a specified time, will entitle his heirs to a sum of money much larger than even the principal on which his annual payment would be the interest. How, then, we have heard it asked, do these associations pay? The answer is very simple. A very small proportion of the insured die until many years after they commence paying the company. The result is that, by successful investments, it is able to far more than gain the sum paid when at last the insured does depart this life. By judicious management, therefore, all of the sound insurance companies not only do good to those who avail themselves of their advantages, but also become most lucrative investments for the originators.

The design of the meeting of the agents of the various associations in New York was to reduce all the systems to a common basis, and have all the laws throughout the United States uniform in their operations. To do this the Chamber of Insurance was formed, which is to be chartered by the United States Government, and thus be saved from the follies and vagaries of State legislation. The effect of such a change will be a great improvement. It will not only secure uniformity, but it will separate the chaff from the wheat, and promote confidence among the people. We hope that we shall see the day when every man will have availed himself of what is only a duty to his family.

The pictures printed on certain of the cards of companies, representing the agent paying to the bereaved widow and orphans the sum which is to save them from penury, and place them above the reach of manual labor for daily bread, is no fancy sketch. All over this broad land such cases are occurring. Many sorrow-stricken families, whose only means of support has been withdrawn, are daily thus succored, and have cause to bless the forethought of the head which has been removed from them. It is a duty which every man owes to his children that he avail himself of the system. No man can tell under what circumstances he may die. He does not know at what hour, or whether the wealth he has gained in life may not be rent from his offspring when their protector is bereft them. But if he be insured in a sound and honorable company, his last hours need not be haunted with the dread that his loved ones would not only miss his presence, but also starve for bread.

As a general rule, the companies behave in the most honorable manner. It is to their interest so to do. As an instance, we may cite that of the Knickerbocker, of New York, an account of the humanity evinced by which Company we publish elsewhere in our issue to-day. All of the standard associations will be found most prompt in settling their claims. There need be no anxiety lest injustice be done. The investment is a safe one; and our advice to every one of our readers is to go at once, and in some reliable company provide comfort for his heirs when they shall be left without his aid and defense.

The Promised Political Fusion.

There is an effort being made to lead the country to suppose that the Democratic party is willing to compromise the issues of the day, by acceding to universal suffrage in return for universal amnesty. Newspaper paragraphs are being industriously circulated, and we are told that the advocates of this compromise are numerous and powerful. The whole attempt is one grand scheme to make a cause strong by claiming that it is so. In reality, there is not a weaker political party than these would-be fusionists. We—and with us is the great mass of the Republican party—are utterly opposed to any such arrangement. We will have the Constitutional amendment adopted and made a part of the supreme law of the land, despite of all Southern opposition. The fiat of the people of the great North has gone forth. To no other condition will they assent. Those party leaders who are endeavoring to compel the Republicans to assume an attitude of assent in regard to this universal Arcadia in *prospectus*, are taking upon themselves a representative character which is presumptive. Our party is not composed of dumb driven cattle, but of thinking men. They have adopted another basis of compromise—a compromise of the only kind that should ever be allowed—a compromise in which the wrong must make an unconditional surrender. A universal amnesty would restore to the Senate and House all the leading traitors, while universal suffrage, such as they would allow, would merely increase their representative power, and endanger the stability of republican institutions. We are not ready to sacrifice our position, in which we can dictate, in order that we may compromise on a common basis. For the victors to lay down their arms, and meet the vanquished on equal terms, may be magnanimous, but safety must not be sacrificed to a melo-dramatic effect. We have proposed certain terms to them; the South has refused to consent. To recede now would not be to compromise; it would be to surrender to those who have surrendered to us. The Northern people will not assent to any such efforts to bring about readjustment. We have humiliated ourselves often enough in the past, and woe to the party leader who would again advise us to bow to Southern arrogance, and hold any dealings with unrepentant traitors unless they be on their knees.

Suffrage and Amnesty in Tennessee.

It is now quite probable that a bill granting qualified suffrage to the colored citizens of Tennessee will be passed by the Legislature of that State at its present session. It is doubtful whether the universal amnesty plan, which has generally been spoken of in connection with measures for the extension of the suffrage, will be adopted. The two things are entirely distinct, and stand upon altogether different grounds. It is by no means necessary that an act of justice to an innocent man shall be coupled with an act of mercy to a guilty one.

"Colorado" Jewett on Impeachment.—In another column we publish a letter from Hon. William Cornell Jewett on "Impeachment." That gentleman has always possessed a reputation as a liberal thinker, and his views will be read with interest, and assented to by many of the most progressive men of the day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
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HENRY VINCENT,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER
WILL DELIVER
AN ADDRESS
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 28.
SUBJECT—"OLIVER CROMWELL."
Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the academy in the evening.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. It

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION Appeals for a special case.—The HARTWELL FAMILY, consisting of several females, the victims of the late fire at No. 1302 CHESNUT Street, are ill, dying ill, after three weeks of suffering, and are entirely destitute. The UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION solicits special aid for them. Money sent to the office of the Society will be immediately appropriated to the sufferers and a public acknowledgement made.
JOHN HICKS, Agent,
11 26 4t] Office, No. 1158 SEVENTH, above Walnut.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—THE THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, Tenth and FILBERT Streets, will be open on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. SHENK. The First Reformed Church (Rev. Mr. Suydam's) will worship with the Third on this occasion. *

"OUR NATIONAL HOME."—A Thanksgiving Sermon by Rev. Dr. MARCH on this subject, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH (Tenth street, below Spruce), on Thursday Morning, at 11 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited. **

CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED Returns his sincere thanks to the members of the Shiffler and Movamensing Hose Companies for their exertions in preventing his Storehouse and sheds from taking fire from the burning of B. I. FAYMEN'S Turpentine distillery, on the evening of the 25th inst.
11* EDWARD H. ROWLEY, No. 16 S. Wharves.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, for a full course, value, $50, will be sold for $40, or exchanged for Furniture, Coal or Clothing. Address "Scholarship," at this office. 11 24 3t

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH St.
Closing Out Balance of Dress Goods, at Greatly Reduced Prices, to Make Room for Holiday Goods.
Finest French Plaid Poplins, reduced to $1 50.
Heavy Silk chain do. reduced to $1 25.
Heavy French Plaid Poplins reduced to $1.
Dark Delaines new styles 25c.
Black Silks reduced, to close.
Colored Silks reduced to old prices.
Solid Colored Silk, reduced
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
Superb quality Lyons Velvets, a splendid black.
Lupin's fine t Reps and Poplins, reduced.
Ladies' light Cloaking Cloths, heavy, very cheap.
KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
150 dozen Kid Gloves, cheapest in the city.
150 dozen Kid Gloves, at $1 25, warranted real kid,
FALL AND WINTER GLOVES.
Ladies' Buff Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' White Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Driving Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Misses' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Drawers.
Bargains in Linen Hem Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Table Linens and Napkins, cheap.
Flannels, all leading makes, cheap.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All popular makes, below market prices.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
1000 Balmoral Skirts extra cheap.
CLOSING OUT BALMORALS.
HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS!
Closing out Hoop Skirts below cost.
The Gabrielle Skirt, closing out.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.
Just opened, 6 entire cases (5000) WAX DOLLS, at very low prices.
Store closed on Thanksgiving Day.
WILL OPEN ON FRIDAY MORNING, from auction, FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, a great Bargain. 11 27 tus4p2t

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
Their stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.
They solicit an inspection of their goods.
C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. RULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

INDIA SHAWLS.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
INDIA SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites the attention of purchasers to his elegant Stock of REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, at very moderate prices. 11 27 6t4p

McCLEES & McCANN'S
FIRST GREAT SALE OF
FINE OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS,
ELEGANTLY MOUNTED CHROMOS,
AND
Magnificently-framed Engravings,
Will take place on the Evenings of
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
NOVEMBER 26, 27, and 28,
AT THE
"Free Gallery of the Fine Arts,"
No. 927 CHESNUT ST., BELOW TENTH.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
11 26 3t AUCTIONEER.

STEINWAY & SONS DIRECT SPECIAL attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their *Patent Resonator* and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
11 24 1m4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

W. H. SHOW GROVE. CASES. 11TH & 4TH ST

CLOAK VELVETS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
From the New York Auctions of Last Week,
4-4 CLOAK VELVETS,
REAL LYONS MANUFACTURE,
PURE SILK, AT REDUCED PRICES.
These, with our own importations, make our stock of MANILLA VELVETS very complete. It
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
ANOTHER INVOICE OF
"PIM BROS." IRISH POPLINS,
HAVANA BROWNS,
COFFEE BROWNS,
DARK BROWNS,
BLUES, WHITES,
LAVENDERS, PEARLS,
It BLACKS AND WINES.
AMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S
STOCK OF
SILVER-WARE,
Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a Very Choice Selection of
DIAMONDS,
Mounted in the most Artistic Style.
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CLOCKS,
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FANCY GOODS.
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Have a full line of
WATCHES
From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.
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G. J. BENSELL,
W. SHERIDAN YOUNG,
WILLIAM HART,
Are among the Artists represented at the
GREAT SALE OF
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THIS EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
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PARIS CLOAKS,
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
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IN GREAT VARIETY OF
MATERIAL AND DESIGN.
ALSO,
PARIS STYLE CLOAKS
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
In Great Abundance.
NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,
AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
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NOW OPEN,
FURS OF ALL NATIONS
RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES,
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACHAN, ETC. ETC.
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
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YOUNG MAN WANTED, AS SALESMAN in a first-class Stationery Store. Situation permanent. Unexceptionable references required. Address J. S. B., 11 27 2t* "Telegraph" Office.

Inauguration of Low Prices
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
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DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.
Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamise,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
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PARIS DRESS GOODS
AT A SACRIFICE,
FROM AUCTION SALES.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
In Endless Variety,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION,
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
10 25 ths4t4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
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SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
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FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,
Have on hand a large and general assortment of Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.
PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,
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FINE COFFEES.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA
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JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

SCOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples, just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp4] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1866.

To Congress:—

Avoid the impeachment question—more dangerous to the republic than the firing upon Fort Sumter—and your now sustained position will be supported by the entire pe ple. Impeach the President, and your power will depart like a shadow through the just, active hostility of the President s friends, and the majority of your own party opposed to an impeach nent.

I was opposed to the policy of radical statesmen for the freedom of the slave through the policy pursued during the war of sword hostilities, believing it only just, if the war must continue, to confine it to a vindication of the Union under the Constitution, and when conquerors to free the slave through a universal amnesty, gradual emancipation, remuneration policy. The victory over the South, the failure of the President to secure peace when in his power, with an unwise call of the 14th of August politician Convention, caused my opposition to him, while, in connection, the clear vindication of the favor of the people to your policy, led to my late advocacy, here and in Europe, of your policy, as the only legitimate power in America. I was actuated in this course by a patriotic desire to do what I could to sustain the Government of our fathers, founded upon the will of the people. The people elected President Johnson to his position. I have no idea, therefore, as an American citizen, to calmly look on preparations for an impeachment of that President, for as indispensable violations of the Constitution as was necessary by your body, now ratified by the people.

The Union exists—the Constitution exists—the Republic exists. The people elected you, elected the President, for the purpose of protection and making peace—that, then, is your duty, not to declare States territories, but to make a peace in the States; not to impeach the President, but to correct him, thereby, in the one case, destroy the Union, destroy the power of the Constitution; and in the other case, secure a renewal of the war, for while you will, and have the right to maintain your power, so has the President the will and right to maintain his, as he believes.

May you have wisdom to act in a legitimate concert with the people, remembering that they govern through you. Let it be admitted that the people, in confirming your power, condemned the President's policy—but that is all they did do. They did not declare him an unconstitutional President, nor a constitutional usurper. The people then demand of you moderation—to secure a peace and to avoid a bloody conflict. The President, under your power, is powerless—yet more powerful than even you, with the shield of the Constitution as his protector.

The people are not forced to protect the policy of any President; but they must, to save the Constitution and the republic, protect the President, if necessary, at the point of the sword. While, therefore, the President should be opposed in his policy, through the now declared will of the people, yet he should be, and must be, protected as President.

As for myself, I hereby declare my purpose, that if the President be impeached, from that moment I will be one ready to join that portion of the people who will rise up to sustain the President during his term of office, or until the subject be referred to the people.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

From the Mobile Evening News.

It is proper that I should, in a few words, state that I have no personal interest in the communication I offer you, and that my sole object is to commend an actof blended justice and benevolence which this day came under my observation in this city.

But to the subject-matter. Prior to the breaking out of the war a well-known citizen of Mobile had insured his life for a series of years in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, then and now having an agency in Mobile. He had renewed his premium from time to time, but his last renewal expired in March, 1862, at a time when the Company had no acting agent in Mobile, and, owing to a total absence of communication between the Company in New York and the party insuring, no renewal of the policy was made, nor any premium paid after that date.

Some seven months thereafter, the gentleman in question died, leaving a widow and four children similarly circumstanced with most of us in these days of wrecked fortunes and pecuniary distress; but upon a recent application on the part of the widow and guardian of the children to that estimable gentleman, Erastus Lyman, Esq., of New York, President of the Company, and his Board of Directors, suggesting the fact that the deceased husband and father (owing to an absence of communication) could not have renewed the policy which he had previously renewed from year to year, and but for this fact would doubtless have renewed again, Mr. Lyman, on behalf of the Company, forwarded to the widow and guardian the original amount of the policy (five thousand dollars), less the premium due March, 1862.

On learning these facts I obtained a copy of the letter from the guardian, acknowledging receipt of the funds, and hand you the same herewith for publication. Such acts of generous justice and Christian benevolence carry their own reward, and need no comment, nor the pen need not write their praise!—

MOBILE, October 18, 1866.

Erastus Lyman, Esq., President Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, New York:—

My Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 9th inst., covering copy of your letter of same date to my friend in your city, indicating the action of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company in the matter of the widow and children of ——, late of this city, is received, and to simply acknowledge its receipt, and commend the Board for its action in the premises, would be doing less than the grateful tears of widowhood and orphanage demand at my hands.

It becomes a source of regret for me to admit that, in the sordid age in which we live, the motives and principles of self-interest and of justice to others, too seldom go hand in hand; or, in other words, we are too little prone to an observance of that golden rule, "Do unto others as we would they should do unto us," even in personal intercourse between each other; but when this divine principle is illustrated on the part of what, in law, is termed a soulless corporation, it puts to blush "man's inhumanity to man."

Coming, as this amount did, at a time when the widow and orphans were on the verge of being stripped of the very means of subsistence, and when they were feeling the deepest (next to his removal from their embraces) the loss of the provident husband and father, it is tenfold an act of benevolence, charity, and justice, which their tears and prayers are alone capable of answering. I cannot attempt it. On their behalf I can say that you have sent joy and gladness to a distressed household, and one in every way worthy of the act of the honorable board you represent.

With their tearful gratitude and my warmest assurance, I am, sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. THOMPSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—The great tragedienne appeared as "Medea" in Baltimore last night, to a very large and fashionable audience. Her success was complete, and the applause was tremendous.

Ristori will play "Medea" at the American Academy of Music, in this city, on Monday evening, December 10th, proximo.

We are informed by Mr. De Vivo, Mr. Grau's agent, that the sale of tickets for any or all of Ristori's great representations will commence at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, on next Monday morning, December 3. Subscriptions for the season will be received at Trumpler's, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday next.

Every person should see Ristori. She is without doubt the greatest tragedienne now living. Miss Kate Field, the accomplished critic of the New York *Tribune*, says that "she is a genius and an artiste combined in a pure woman, such as the world has never known before."

ONLY ONE "BLACK CROOK."—We have received the following letter, which will be interesting to our readers:—

To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph:—

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

SIR:—Will you do me the favor to contradict the report that *The Black Crook* is to be produced at the Academy in this city, or at any other theatre than the New American, during the holidays, or at any other time this season?

My contract with Mr. Wheatley confines the representation of the piece, under his auspices, exclusively to Niblo's, New York, where arrangements have been made for its continuance through the entire season. Even if this were not the case, its withdrawal in the face of nightly receipts exceeding $2500 would not be very probable. Very truly yours,

CHARLES M. BARRAS, Author of *The Black Crook.*

[Of course we stand corrected. We gave the item of news objected to, publicity, because it came from what we conceived to be good authority. It had already been announced in New York city as a fact that *The Black Crook* would be shortly produced at our Academy of Music, in the public prints.—ED. TELEGRAPH.]

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—"THE LONG STRIKE."—The new play was produced last night, and was a complete success. It may be set down as the "hit" of the season. The house was very full, and the enthusiasm was extraordinary. Of the play we need only mention that it is Mr. Boucicault's most masterly dramatization of Mrs. Gaskell's *chef d'œuvre*, "Mary Barton," a story that is still very popular.

The scenery is exceedingly fine. "The murder in Fuller's lane" being superior, for artistic beauty, naturalness, and excitement, to any that we have ever witnessed. The "Telegraph office" was also admirable, and the reading of genuine news despatches from all parts of the world was received with much applause. This is especially a Philadelphia enterprise, and is worthy of the encouragement it is vouchsafed.

Mr John E. McDonough plays the "John Bull Barrister" in excellent style It is his best part. Miss Josie Orton, Mr F. F Mackay, Mr. Woolf and Mr. Lennox were all good, as usual, and assisted Mr. McDonough in making *The Long Strike* a success. *The Long Strike* will be repeated this evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Effie Germon and the whole company in Boucicault's military drama of *Jessie Brown*, and in John Brougham's extravaganza called *Pocahontas*. On Thursday a grand *apres-midi fete dramatique*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul in their humorous, thrilling, romantic, droll, tragic, and generally interesting entertainment.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The *Black Crook*, with all its magnificent scenery and its admirable cast of characters.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY give the *Marble Lover* and the *Concert-a-L'Afrique*. On Thursday a grand Thanksgiving matinee will be given.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE.—This establishment will be reopened on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. Mr. Frank Drew and an excellent company in three funny pieces.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE FESTIVAL TO-NIGHT.—National Hall, on Market street, above Twelfth street, has been secured for holding a festival this evening, towards defraying the cost of erecting a building for the use of the orphans of our soldiers and sailors, by the Northern Home for Friendless Children. An excellent supper will be provided, and addresses may be expected from several distinguished speakers, including Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Beadle, Rev. Mr. Hutter, Rev. Mr. Crowell, and MacGregor J. Mitcheson, Esq. The untiring efforts of the ladies connected with this enterprise entitle them to the liberal co-operation and assistance of our citizens, and we bespeak for them a liberal response to their appeal. The price of tickets is only two dollars.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.—On Thursday next, 29th inst., Thanksgiving Day, the above new and deserving charitable institution will be formally opened for the reception of patients. It is situated at Twentieth and Norris streets, and was known during its occupancy by the Government as the Turner's Lane Hospital. The following well-known German physicians have been elected as its medical staff:—Doctors Henry Tiedeman, Albert Fricke, Julius Schrotz, Emil Fisher, Carl Beeken, Theodore Demme, Joseph Koerper, and Julius Petzky. The resident physician is Doctor August Culman. Patients will be admitted without regard to nationality, creed, or color. The public is invited to attend the opening in the afternoon, at three o'clock.

THE LAST.—To-morrow there will be a splendid game of base ball played upon the Athletic grounds, between members of the Athletic, Atlantic, of Brooklyn, Keystone, Camden, Bachelor, and Eureka Club, of Newark, N. J. The game has been arranged by the members of the respective Clubs in honor of the memory of the late Frank Frazer, over whom it is proposed to erect a monument. All the great players have volunteered, and will play in positions calculated to display their peculiar skill. The game of to-morrow will close the season, and on that account will be doubly interesting.

BADLY BURNED.—Yesterday afternoon Annie McCall, aged twelve years, was very badly burned by her clothes catching fire. She and her companion had built a bonfire to warm themselves, on a vacant lot, at Coates street and Pennsylvania avenue, and were playing around it, when her clothes caught fire from the blaze, and before they could be extinguished she was badly burned about the face and body. She was taken to her home at Twenty-sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, where she lies in a very critical condition.

FAIR.—The ladies purpose holding a fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles for the benefit of St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, to be held at the hall, northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, commencing Monday, December 3, and continuing during the week.

A MAN RAT-KILLER—BRUTAL SCENE AMONG "THE FANCY."—Some time since we were induced to visit a rat-match in the northern portion of our city, and, under the guidance of a "knowing one" prominent in sporting circles, found ourselves in front of an ordinary looking tavern, a three-story brick house with a tall sign-post.

On entering the bar-room there was nothing to distinguish it from a hundred similar places, except that behind the usual tumbler and decanter-loaded counter running along one side of the room there stood, not a hirsute bar-tender, but a remarkably pretty and modest-looking young girl. Neatly dressed and smiling, she presented a strange contrast to the vulgar rowdyism by which she was surrounded. It was a painful thought that she must have had long experience, young as she was, thus to encounter unabashed the brutal language and still more brutal looks of the ruffians she served with drink. The greater part of the company, in the intervals between drinks, crowded around a stove in the middle of the room—most of them could be recognized at a glance as sports, gamblers, sharpers, and pimps; there was also a sprinkling of students from the medical colleges, and one or two officers from a ship-of-war in the harbor. The proprietor of the house, a thickset Englishman, seemed well acquainted with my conductor, for he not only furnished tickets for our admission to the coming fight, but offered to take us up stairs to see his canine menagerie. We accepted the offer, and climbed up to the attic, which smelt badly enough, but not so bad as the bar-room. Here there seemed to be dogs of all sizes, ages, shapes, and hues. The proprietor produced two or three pet puppies for our admiration, dilated on the superiority of his dogs, and then led us down stairs again to the rat-pit, which was in the cellar, probably for security from the attacks of the police.

It was a dark, dirty place: rough plank seats rose in tiers from the pit in the centre to the mouldy, snail tracked walls, with here and there a gas-light sticking out in a vain attempt to enliven the dreary den. The rat-pit itself was circular, about six feet in diameter, with a fence round it to keep the rats from jumping out. The bottom was covered with sawdust. The seats soon filled, and then a bull-headed little man, dressed in fighting trim, shorts and tights, jumped into the ring and informed us that he was disappointed in the non-arrival of a celebrated dog he expected from New York, but in order that we might not lose our sport, the rats should be put into the ring, and he would either match a dog of his own against them, or kill them himself, just as we pleased. The majority of the crowd seemed delighted at this, and bowled out a request that he would kill them himself.

A boy then brought in a large bag, and, holding it by the corners, emptied two dozen big ship rats out of it into the pit, pretty much in the style that Professor Anderson shakes out his egg bag. The unsightly animals ran round the pit for a few seconds, trying to jump over the fence, or find some other mode of escape; but, failing in this, they collected in big black ugly masses, with their little eyes shining like beads. The ratcatcher then jumped into the pit, and knelt on one knee in the middle of it. A confederate stood outside, holding a stop watch, and all at once gave the signal to begin. Then came a horrible spectacle. Quick as lightning the man plunged his hand into the mass of rats, seized one by the back and carried it to his mouth—then a squeak and a crunch, and the lifeless carcase was tossed aside with a broken neck.

As soon as the rats found what was going on, and that there was no escape for them, they attacked the man, climbing up on his thighs, but he was too quick to let them get higher; he kept both hands busy, and looked as if he was a magician, pulling a constant stream of dead rats from his mouth. Before as long as it has taken to tell it, the bottom of the pit was covered with dead bodies. One or two terrified survivors were caught and killed, and then, amid acclamations of delight from the audience, the man jumped up, felt his lip, which had been bitten once or twice, pulled the rat hairs from between his teeth, and washed away the taste with a glass of liquor. Such a description needs no further comment.

AN OLD STORY.—A rather hackneyed story of wife desertion came before Recorder Eneu yesterday afternoon. It appears that Adams Idell, who was in business in Cincinnati, became acquainted with a lady in that place, and married her in 1851. They lived together happily until 1860, when they both had occasion to go to Canada to see some relatives of the wife. On going home again she took her niece back with her. Idell, it appears, became enamored of this niece, and she reciprocating his passion, they fled away together, and the injured wife lost sight of them until a few days ago, when she received word that the guilty couple were living together in this city. She followed them here, and had her husband arrested yesterday on a charge of adultery and desertion. The case went before Recorder Eneu, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held Idell in the sum of $1000 bail to answer.

SLAP-JACKS.—For the past few months the boys and many young men around town have been in the habit of using what are called slap-jacks. They are made of strong elastic cord and a piece of leather, which contains the missile intended to be thrown by the elasticity of the cord. They throw stones and bullets even with almost the force of a bullet from a gun, and with great accuracy. They are dangerous weapons, and are the cause of a great deal of mischief. Yesterday a couple of youths wern amusing themselves with one of them in the neighborhood of Seventh and Zane streets. After breaking a few windows, one of them sent a stone through the window of a passenger car that was passing, and struck a lady in the face, injuring her severely. One of the youths, named Matthew Cummings, was arrested, and taken before Alderman Godbou, who held him for a further hearing.

RESULTS OF GETTING ON A SPREE.—James Merrill and a quondam friend of his went on a spree together. They both got into a hilarious state of intoxication, and swore eternal friendship. Their oaths were soon broken, however, for Merrill soon after left his friend, and struck off into parts unknown, leaving him to fight his own way through his troubles. The consequence was that the friend lost his watch, gold chain, and pocket-book containing $3. All this happened in the early part of last week. Last night Merrill was arrested, and on searching him the band that had been around the stolen pocket-book dropped out of one of his pockets. It was a very peculiar one, and was at once recognized. All the rest of the stolen property had been spirited away to parts unknown. Merrill had a hearing before Alderman Hurley, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

MEAN THIEVES.—John Maloney, aged 13, was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny. It appears that Maloney is one of a gang who are in the habit of intercepting the children going to and returning from the public schools at Second and Pine streets, and emptying their pockets of whatever of value they might contain. Their operations were conducted in the old-fashioned Schuylkill Ranger style, until the police got wind of their proceedings, when their operations were stopped. Maloney was arrested at Third and Pine streets, and had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—M. Thomas & Son's sale of stocks and real estate took place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:

1000 shares American Arms Company	[illegible] cents
50 shares American Anti-incrustator Company	[illegible]
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	$25
1 share in the Mercantile Library	$9 50
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	$10
2 shares Philadelphia Steam Dock Company	$12·50
Residence Stenton avenue near Fisher's lane, Germantown; contains 11 rooms and has all the modern conveniences; also, a stable and coach-house, fruit and ornamental trees, etc.	$14,400 bid; passed
Ground-rent $90 a year	$750
Ground-rent, $180 a year	$1700
Ground-rent, $63·75 a year	$1050
Lot of ground Lancaster turnpike southeast of Haverford road	$1500—$10 ground rent
Farm and country-seat over 78 acres, Willistown township, Chester county, Pa., near the Paoli Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad; stone house, carriage-house spring house, frame barn, and other out buildings	$135·50 per acre
Farm, 110 acres, Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pa. 1½ miles from the Paoli Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad; stone dwelling carriage-house, spring-house, and other out-buildings	$100 bid; passed
Farm, 105 acres adjoining the above; large stone house, stone barn, wagon and spring house, etc.	$118 bid; passed
Lot, 6 37-100 acres, fronting on Lehigh avenue, Township line road, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; the improvements are a large stone mansion containing 13 rooms	$2500 per acre
4 37-100 acres fronting on Broad street, Lehigh avenue, Thirteenth street and Germantown and Norristown Railroad; the improvements are a stone dwelling containing 8 rooms, and frame stable	$3500 per acre
Lot, 39 perches, fronting on Broad street, Lehigh avenue and Germantown and Norristown Railroad	$1050 for the lot
Lot, 9 acres, 143 27-100 perches, with extensive fronts on Broad street, Fifteenth street, Sixteenth street, Huntingdon street, Lehigh avenue, and Germantown and Norristown Railroad	$2125 per acre
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1632 Filbert street with a two-story brick dwelling in the rear on Jones street	$5200 bid; passed
Three-story brick store and dwelling, No 433 Richmond street	$4000
Two-story frame tavern and dwelling, 1 acre, southwest corner of Buck lane and West Passyunk road First Ward	$5500
Two story frame dwelling, No 1249 Montgomery avenue, with a three story frame dwelling in the rear	$1 50 bid; passed
6 frame dwellings, Nos 940 and 942 Beach street	$1450 apiece bid; passed
Three story brick dwelling, No 1439 Germantown road	$3650
Two-and a half-story brick dwelling, northeast corner Third and Lombard streets	$4975 bid; passed
Country seat Chesnut Hill and Springhouse turnpike, Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, Pa.	$15 800
2 three-story brick dwellings Nos. 209 and 211 Wood street	Passed
2 three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 616 and 618 Montgomery avenue	$2250 apiece bid; passed
2 three story brick dwellings, Nos. 308 and 310 New street, between Third and Fourth and Race and Vine streets	$6500 apiece
Lot, wharf, and dock, Chesnut street, Schuylkill river and Twenty-fourth street; 116 feet front, 344 feet deep	$16,000
Building lot Lombard street between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets	$1550
Four-story brick residence No. 1607 Summer street	No bid; passed $10,000 on mortgage
2 three story brick dwellings Markoe street, south of Lancaster avenue; lot 40 feet front, 100 feet deep	$15 000 bid; passed
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 441 N. Thirteenth street	$2200

AN ACCOMPLISHED HORSE-THIEF.—A professional horse-thief, named Samuel Wirts, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a horse and wagon from a firm in New York city. It appears that some time ago Wirks was convicted on the charge of stealing a black mare from Dr. Edgar, of New York. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island.

On the 31st of March last, he and another prisoner, under the cover of darkness, escaped, and swam across to the city. He then went to the practice of his trade, as a barber, in Brooklyn, until the beginning of the present month, when he went back to his old practices again. The messenger of the firm of Andrews & McDonald having occasion to stop at a store at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, on the 5th of this month, left his horse and wagon outside. Wirks, passing along at the time, jumped into the wagon and drove off.

He took the turnpike and came down to the Anchor tavern, in Bucks county. Here he put up, and the next day traded his wagon to the proprietor of the tavern for a sulky and $25. He then traded off the horse, which was a grey, for a brown mare and $45, to a butcher in the neighborhood. After staying a few days in that locality, he drove down to this city and put up at the stables of Mr. Joseph Jackson, in Annapolis street.

Here he offered the whole team for sale for $55. Instead of taking it, Mr. Jackson thought it was too cheap, and went to the Central Police Station to give information. He reported the case to Sergeant Crout and Officer Dehaven, who went down and examined the mare, but it did not agree in appearance with the description of any horse reported to be stolen.

The man then agreed to take the horse, but arranged matters so that Wirks would have to pass a certain place in going to get his money. Whilst doing so he was recognized by Officer Dehaven as a notorious horse-thief, and was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who remanded him to the authorities in New York.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND.—Those who enjoyed the delightful parties given last year by the Becks to their contributing members, will be pleased to learn that they give another series during the season of 1866-67, the first of which takes place at the Musical Fund Hall on the 28th instant; and as the moving spirits of last year's management are again at its head, we may anticipate an *encore* of former enjoyment. We never danced so much in our life as we did at the former parties, under the inspiring influence of the admirable orchestra, and the crowd of female beauty and male friends around us. We understand that the restaurant department is under the control of those able caterers, Messrs. Conley & Hunter; and, in fact, no expense has been spared to make Wednesday next an "epoch" in the annals of our festive occasions.

BALL-PLAYING NUISANCE.—People in our city have been much annoyed since the base-ball mania has worked such mischief in the minds of our youth, by the playing of ball on our most frequented streets. Passers-by have frequently been struck, and otherwise annoyed, by the practice of throwing balls across streets, and in other directions, by boys practising "catch." In fact, it became such a nuisance that the police authorities have had their attention called to it, and a number of arrests were made of those indulging in the pernicious amusement. Two young men were arrested at Fifteenth and South streets, yesterday, and were held by Alderman Patchell in $300 bail to answer.

SHOVING THE "QUEER."—Yesterday morning a German named Gustave Goldstein was arrested by one of the Harbor Police on a charge of passing counterfeit money. It is alleged that he attempted to pass a $10 counterfeit greenback upon a tavern-keeper, at Front and Coates streets. The counterfeit was detected immediately, and Goldstein was given into custody of the police. He had a preliminary examination before Alderman Toland on the charge, and was by him held in $600 bail for a further hearing before United States Commissioner Smith.

THE FIRST SNOW.—To-day we have had the first snow of the season and it is welcomed with all the zest that new things give us, and like most other things, it loses its attractions when we get too much of it. The only new thing that we think of at present that has not lost its attractiveness is the one price Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co. under the Continental, that has the continual freshness of novelty always about it.

AGE OF MORMONISM.—

Just thirty years,
As it appears,
Is all of Mormonism's age;
But goodness me!
What a family
Already does its care engage!
Strange, on my word,
How they afford
So many boys in clothes to keep,
Where there's no Tower, with prices cheap!

WE HAVE *Good Serviceable Overcoats as low as* $12 00
Finest French Beaver Overcoats up to 40 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good Cassimere Suits as low as* 15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits up to 45 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good Black Suits as low as* 22 00
Finest French Black Suits up to ... 50 00
And all intervening grades

WE HAVE—*in short—the largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. — BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

All our prices are lower than for several years.

SCARLET CORSETS.—The most stylish and elegant article in the Corset line that we have yet seen is now offered by Mr John M. Finn Seventh and Arch streets. The material is of bright scarlet, magnificently got up, embroidered with white silk. It is a French article, and is certain to be popular. His new *German* Embroidered Corsets, in colors, are also beautiful. In addition to these Mr. Finn offers,

At the Lowest Prices,

French Cane Corsets.
French Whalebone "B" Corsets," 16 bones.
French Whalebone "B. B" Corsets, 32 bones.
The Jenny Lind Whalebone Corset.
Second quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
First quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
Embroidered-top and front Corsets.
E. P. D plain-finished Corsets.
Purple Embroidered Corsets, and
Black Embroidered Corsets.

Mr. Finn has also now open a full line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, at the lowest prices.

All the above articles can be had by retailers at the lowest wholesale prices.

GRAND OPENING OF ZEPHYR GOODS.—Just opened, a magnificent assortment of rich Zephyr Goods, adapted for the approaching season. Among them will be found some rare gems and novelties. The early attention of the Ladies is solicited.

JOHN M. FINN, Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR SLIPPERS.—A large assortment, worked with beads, floss, and zephyr, in beautiful designs of tufted birds, flowers, animals, and set figures, at

JOHN M. FINN'S, Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, in great variety, such as birds of brilliant plumage, cats, dogs, fawns, ducks, and beads, perfect copies of nature, at

JOHN M. FINN'S, Seventh and Arch streets.

CHAIRS, CAMP STOOLS, AND RUGS, in large variety. Eureka Zephyr, a most excellent and cheap substitute for imported Zephyrs, at the lowest prices. Also Cable Zephyrs, a splendid article for Afghans, at

JOHN M FINN'S, Seventh and Arch streets.

THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES are charged, when large quantities of goods are purchased, at

JOHN M. FINN'S, Seventh and Arch streets.

MRS. F. H. GRIGGS, No. 53 East Eleventh street, New York, a witness in a recent case before the Commissioner of Patents, in her cross-examination testifies as follows:—

Q. In answer to our fourth interrogatory, you say you have a slight knowledge of the Wheeler & Wilson; please state to me the extent of that knowledge?

A. I spent some time with a friend of mine who used Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, and while there learned to operate upon it.

Q. Did you find it difficult to learn to operate on?

A. I did.

Q. How long did it take you to learn to operate that machine?

A. Several days; I cannot say how long.

Q. How long did it take you to learn to operate the Grover & Baker Machine; I mean practically?

A. Just twenty minutes.

LA BELLE FRANCE ECLIPSED.—A letter just received by Phalon & Son, from an American lady in Paris, containing an order for two cases of their "Night Blooming Cereus," concludes with these word: "*Votre parfum est le meilleur du monde*"—"Yours is the best perfume in the world." Remember, this is from Paris, the Capital of the World of Fashion.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.

Agents wanted, No. 922 Chesnut street, Phila.

YOU HAVE FRIENDS IN THE OLD COUNTRY; make them a Christmas present of yourself, in shape of a Photograph, made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, 624 Arch street. Six Card, or one large Photograph, $1.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the splendid stock of Sterling Silver and heavy Plated Ware at Kitchen & Co.'s new Store, corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, where our friends will find goods of the latest style at a reduced price. See advertisement in another column.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week; but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO, No 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal) Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866 No 922 Chesnut street, only authorized agency in Phila'a.

CONFECTIONAIRE FRANCAISE, Anglaise, Allemande, Turquoise et Americaine preparaient avec tout le circonspection expressement pour. E. G. Whitman, No. 318 Chesnut street.

ALL FLAVORS of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—STEWART.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. B. McCorkell, Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL and Miss MARGARET STEWART, both of Philadelphia.

PAINTER—TAYLOR.—In Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, A. P. PAINTER to Miss ANNA M. TAYLOR, all of Philadelphia.

THOMSON—SINEXON.—On the 21st of May, 1866, by the Rev. J. Moore, C. J. THOMSON to Miss ANNIE L. SINEXON.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. FRANCES A. CLARK, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Robert Cook, No. 1824 Arch street, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SAGERS.—Entered into rest, November 24, 1866, JAMES W. SAGERS, in the 45th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 1711 Spruce street, on Tuesday afternoon the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

FOURTH EDITION

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 27—2 P. M.—The Money Market is easier. Balances are steadily accumulating with banks, and loans are now freely offered. Good borrowers supply wants at 6 on stock collaterals, though some business is done at 7, and occasionally at 5, on Governments.

Discounts move more freely. Prime names, 6½@7. Gold has taken a sharp upward turn. The report of complications between the United States and France, in regard to Mexico, have been freely used. Foreign Exchange is less active. Governments are more in demand, especially old 5-20s.

The Merchants' National Bank has declared a semi annual dividend of 5 per cent.

Foreign Ship News

Arrived from New York, William Perin, at Deal; Minnehaha, at Belfast; Sunrise, at Barcelona; Gem of the Ocean, at Melbourne, with decks swept; Neptune, at Liverpool. Arrived from Philadelphia, Elgey, at Falmouth.

Arrived from Galveston, Jason, at Liverpool; arrived from Machias, G. Spencer, at St. Michael; arrived from San Francisco, Anna, at Melbourne.

The ship Apathelaul, for Havre, from New York, is at Cowes. The Hibernia, for New York, has put back to Liverpool.

The New York Board of Brokers.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The regular Board of Brokers, by a two-thirds vote, have this day removed the restriction compelling members of the Board to charge one eighth per cent. brokerage. Members of the Stock Exchange can now arrange their brokerage charges with their customers.

Canada—Movements of British Troops.

By the United States Associated Press.

OTTAWA, C. W., November 27.—It is stated that the 100th, and portions of other regiments of British Regular troops stationed here, are to be shortly removed westward, where, for some reason not yet developed, there is to be a strong concentration of forces. The weather is mild and rainy.

Windfall to a Telegraph Operator.

By the United States Associated Press.

TORONTO, C. W., November 27.—The *Globe* says a telegraph operator named H. A. Bogardan, now in this city, has fallen heir to $2,300,000, through the death of a relative.

Safety of the Steamer "Bosphorus."

By the United States Associated Press.

BOSTON, November 27.—The steamer *Bosphorus*, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her rudder was broken on the passage, and thus delayed her trip.

Death of Hon. Cave Johnson.

By the United States Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—Hon. Cave Johnson died at Clarksville last Friday.

Ship News.

BOSTON, November 27.—The steamer *Zodiac*, from Philadelphia, has arrived here; also, the ship *Maria*, from Rio Janeiro, and the brigs *Sam Weller*, from Cyprus, *Elsey*, from Murazone.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Chicago and Rock Island, 105⅝; Reading, 114¼; Erie, 73¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 114¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¼; Pittsburg and Chicago, 108¼; Michigan Central, 112¼; Michigan Southern, 83¼; New York Central, 112¾; Illinois Central, 120¼; Cumberland preferred, 117½; Virginia 6s, 65; Missouri 6s, 88¼; United States Five twenties, registered, 106½ bid; do. coupons, 109½; do 1865 coupons, 106¼; Ten-forties, registered, 100; do. coupons, 100¼; Seven-thirties, first series, 106; do. second series, 105¾; do. third series, 105¼; Gold, 142¼.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—In the case of the Commonwealth against James Fahy, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill (before reported), speeches were made yesterday by counsel; and this morning the Court charged the jury, going over the facts and circumstances of the case as represented by the evidence given by the witnesses on both sides, and explaining the law in regard to such a case The jury then retired, and, at the close of our report, were still out

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER.

The Commonwealth vs. Wharton E. Harris and Benjamin Harris. In this case the defendants are charged with forcible entry and detainer. The facts alleged by the prosecution are:—On the 20th of May, 1863, William B. Johns, the prosecutor, rented from a John Welsh the premises No. 237 North Water street, as tenant from year to year, paying $800 a year. He continued in the occupancy of the premises, paying rent promptly and satisfactorily to the landlord, renting the basement to a sub-tenant, and getting along very well until January 13, 1866.

On that day a fire broke out in the store, damaging it so much that all but the basement was unfit for occupancy. He then locked up the place, leaving his fire-proof, containing money, papers, and other valuables in the store, fully intending to resume possession of the place when it should be sufficiently repaired.

Soon after this the place was advertised for sale, and purchased by Wharton E. Harris. Mr. Welsh introduced Mr. Harris to Mr. Johns, stating that he (Mr. Johns) was the present tenant, a very good one, too, and thought he would be liked as such by Mr. Harris. The purchase was made by Mr. Harris on the 17th of April, 1866. Mr. Johns' term of tenancy did not expire until May 20, 1866, so that Mr. Harris purchased subject to Mr. Johns' right as tenant until 1867.

On the 21st of May last, Mr. Harris went to the store, broke open the lock, took possession, and employed workmen to repair the place. Mr. Johns said nothing to this, but even gave his permission for the completion of the work. He afterwards put a new lock on the door, and resumed business. Then again Mr. Harris went into the back door, and barricaded the front so as to prevent any entrance.

Again he went one morning to the store, found the pavement full of barrels of molasses, the front door open, and watchmen guarding it. He had these barrels rolled out of the store, and again took possession. On the next morning he was arrested, and has not since had access to the premises, or to his fire-proof On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood. Robert Patterson vs. Henry & Co. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain machinery in the Globe Mills. Verdict for plaintiff.

Jacob Buck vs. Philip Walter and Magdalena Sauer. An action of ejectment, to recover possession of property bought by plaintiff at a Sheriff's sale under an execution against water. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud—James Creighton vs. Joseph Ladley. An action of replevin, to recover certain machinery in a mill. On trial.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 27

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 Union Can bds 21	200 sh Reading...s60 57
$2000 City 6s new.. 102¼	100 sh do....s30 57·81
$2000 do 102¼	200 sh do....10 57
$1000 US 5-20s 65....107	75 sh Hestonville R 14¼
$1000 do 107¼	100 sh Ph & E...b30 32¼
25 sh 13th & 15th... 20	20 sh Penna R....... 54¼
70 sh do......... 20	10 sh Lehigh Nav.. 59¼
100 sh Ches & Wal... 58¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s new....102¼	100 sh Sch N pf..... 45¼
$4000 do 102¼	165 sh Cam & A.....130¼
$5000 Susq Cn bds.. 66¼	19 sh C & A scrip... 51

THE EUREKA FLOUR AND SAUCE SIFTER, for cleaning and lightening flour for baking, and making fruit sauces and jams smooth by removing the skins and stones. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MINIATURE TOOL CHESTS FOR SMALL lads. An assortment received by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WITH LESS INJURY TO THE NAP OF your carpet, greater expedition than a broom, and diminished labor, a Patent Carpet Sweeper will gather up dirt, shreds, and scraps, when quickly pushed over your floor. Three of the most approved kinds usually for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES. Assortment large and varied. Prices low.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable,

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats. BOYS' CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. COACHMEN'S COATS. COACHMEN'S COATS. HUNTING COATS HUNTING COATS.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Best Basis of Restoration—Negro Suffrage or the Amendment.

From the Times.

The proposition to substitute impartial suffrage and universal amnesty for the Constitutional amendment, as the basis of restoration, appears to be received with little favor at the South. The amendment is denounced as derogatory to the honor of the Southern people, and the application of an intelligence test alike to white and black is scouted as a device for disfranchising the poor whites. Qualified negro suffrage and universal white suffrage would suit tolerably well, because the number of enfranchised freedmen would be very small. But the impartial doctrine is repudiated as vehemently as would be universal suffrage for black and white alike. The Mobile *Advertiser* states the Southern case upon this subject with refreshing candor in an article from which we quote the following:—

"The trouble is that in the Southern States where white suffrage is universal, we cannot have *'impartial* negro suffrage,' as it is had in Massachusetts. And the reason is that in the latter State, *white* suffrage is qualified, and the same qualification is extended to both races. If the radicals would compromise with us on this question, and allow the blacks of the South the same qualified suffrage as is allowed them in Massachusetts, it would be a concession on our part of little or no *practical* moment, for the reason that out of a black population of three millions, there would be found only a few hundred that could become qualified voters, and there is no doubt those votes would be governed at the South and not at the North. But, unhappily, this is not 'impartial suffrage,' for it discriminates between white and black suffrage, and the probability is that the Rads would not treat for a compromise on that basis. On the other hand, when a people, like those of the South, are in possession of universal voting power, where is the politician or the Legislature cold enough to propose to take any of it from them? So that even if the South would consent to yield its traditional prejudices so far as to accede to a qualified black suffrage, for the sake of dispelling the gloom of the political present which hangs like a pall upon her energies, social and commercial, and of being restored to her ancient rights in the Federal Union, the difficulty we have presented would seem to be insurmountable."

The same view is taken by the other Southern journals that have condescended to discuss the suffrage question. They are not averse to an enfranchisement of freedmen—that would practically amount to nothing; but they are decidedly averse to a qualification rigidly applied to both races. And as it is certain that the North will listen to no terms of compromise that imply any distinction as between white and black in respect of citizenship, it would seem to be idle to dwell upon the impartial-suffrage proposition as a condition of restoration.

There are, of course, other qualifications than that of intelligence. For many reasons, *that* test is open to serious practical objections. It is no guarantee of moral fitness, in the first place, and in the next its application would be capricious and uneven. A property test, as now acted upon with reference to colored citizens in this State, is preferable, because indicating a certain degree of thrift, and being, moreover, susceptible of direct proof. Or the payment of a specified tax, or a specified amount of taxation, might be still better, because more likely to secure the admission of a larger class, while excluding the idlers and wanderers. But either of these methods would be as objectionable to the South as the intelligence test which the Mobile *Advertiser* had more especially in view. For the same obnoxious principle of impartiality—of equality of right, irrespective of color—underlies the whole. The South has learned something, perhaps, but it has not yet learned that the foundation of its political structure must hereafter be justice.

To universal suffrage, probably, the North would be as strenuously opposed as the South. The danger of investing with political power the whole body of freedmen, fresh from the semi-barbarous ignorance and degradation of slavery, is too obvious to be overlooked. Our own experience of universal suffrage has not inspired confidence in its sagacity or safety; and beyond a handful of extremists, there are few who would entrust the ballot to the great mass of colored citizens in the Southern States. Let them be dealt with fairly; subject them to no disqualification from which white citizens are exempt; but at least let some check be imposed that shall guard the franchise from the abuses incident to the universal principle.

Nor should we forget that the very men who have advocated universal negro suffrage as a condition precedent of restoration, are no longer content with the demand. Wendell Phillips is, perhaps, the man best entitled to speak in behalf of this section of extremists, and he declares plainly that a great deal more than negro suffrage must be had, though how much more, or exactly what, is not apparent. In an address at Philadelphia on Thursday last he is reported to have said that "the object of anti-slavery is the advancement of the colored man," and that the Southern States shall be held "until it is brought about." This is vague enough, but what it means more than universal suffrage is evident from the context. "Grant the negro his absolute rights"—Mr. Phillips went on to say—"which means his advancement to the same footing as the white Rebels." The "same footing" in what regard? Is there to be the "same footing" touching property, to be reached through the confiscation process, or what? That the incendiary who prefers this new and undefined demand contemplates exactions of an indefinite nature, cannot be doubted. For the Philadelphia *Press* makes him to have asserted that "we have the power now of making the torture under the harrow"—whatever that may signify. "We may be obliged to continue it for thirty years," he adds, "or perhaps not more than three." It is difficult sometimes to avoid the conclusion that the man who utters language so outrageously nonsensical, has sacrificed his reason to his fanaticism. Even Phillips, however, has his uses. And his violence and savagery will not be entirely destitute of utility, if they remind the North of the worthlessness of universal negro suffrage as a means of satisfying the anarchists. Their great desire is to prevent the restoration of the Union. They clamored for negro suffrage as a means to that end, and as soon as impartial suffrage is talked about as something that might be rendered practical, they invent other requirements by way of completing "the torture under the harrow."

Reviewing the aspect of the suffrage question as a whole, then, we are forced to the conclusion that it is unavailable as a basis of restoration. As a contrivance for satisfying the extremists, it has ceased to be available. Their appetite for vengeance will be satisfied with nothing short of "torture" for three or thirty years. As a form of compromise, it is manifestly as distasteful to the South as the plan presented by Congress and approved by the governing States. And since the South rejects all overtures, in turn, and resents as an offense all proposals looking to the exaction of conditions, there is no motive to an abandonment, postponement, or modification of the amendment as sanctioned by the Republican party.

Besides, the amendment more fully satisfies the moderate demands of the North than any other measure that has yet been suggested. It provides the guarantees which the loyal people of the land consider essential to the perpetuity of results achieved by the war. It establishes the liberty and equality of the freedmen before the law; it affirms the inviolability of the loyal debt, contracted in the prosecution of the war; it renders impossible the recognition of the Rebel debt, under any future combinations in Congress; it adapts Southern representation to the altered condition of things; and it satisfies the public sense of right by imposing a very mild form of disability upon the Rebel leaders. It accomplishes much that neither impartial nor universal suffrage could effect, and it leaves untouched the constitutional right of the States to regulate their franchise, which either of the other plans would inevitably destroy. We prefer adherence to the amendment, therefore, as well because it interferes less with the theory and working of our constitutional system than other plans that have been propounded, as because it more thoroughly satisfies the will of the loyal majority of the nation concerning the guarantees rendered necessary by the Rebellion.

The rejection of the amendment by the South does not affect the merits of the question. If the South voluntarily tendered other terms of compromise, it might be well to consider some feasible method of adjustment. Inasmuch, however, as the South opposes everything in the shape of conditions, our duty is to adhere firmly to those which best commend themselves to our judgment, and which have been most thoroughly considered and sanctioned by the people of the governing States.

What course may be most advantageously taken, is the point which Congress will be called upon to determine. We have no expectation that it will recede from its position, be the consequences to the South what they may. As the question now stands, the Southern States will have themselves, and themselves alone, to blame for exclusion from Congress; and if the exclusion extends until after the next Presidential election, the North will be absolved from responsibility for their disfranchisement. On all sides, it were better to avoid indefinite delay, if possible. The mere keeping open the question of restoration is pregnant with evil, not to say danger. And in the contumacy of the South we can see the groundwork of a strong argument for limiting the ratification of the amendment to the States which carried on the war for the Union, and now compose the Government of the Union. It is a proceeding that we would gladly turn from. But the argument in its favor may become more irresistible. The popular judgment may see no flagrant impropriety in confining to the loyal States the right to fix the conditions of restoration; and the commonsense reasoning of a patriotic people may, in a great emergency, be a safer guide for Congress than the hair-splitting logic of constitutional doctors.

Issues—Old and New.

From the Tribune.

Our State elections for 1866 are over, and their results ascertained. Every one of the States which was not in 1860 a slave State has endorsed, by a popular vote, the Constitutional amendment framed by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and passed by Congress at its last session. Tennessee, by its Legislature, has done likewise. Every other Southern State, it is now morally certain, will reject the amendment. The Legislatures of part of the former free States have already formally ratified the amendment; all the others are morally certain to do so upon their assembling respectively.

The new Legislature of New York will assemble at Albany on Tuesday, January 1st, and will, we presume, ratify the amendment by an overwhelming vote before the close of that week. When each State shall have conclusively acted, the vote will probably stand:—

FOR THE AMENDMENT:

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Nevada, California, Oregon, with (if admitted) Nebraska and Colorado—Total, 25.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT:

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas—Total, 13.

—The assent of three-fourths of the States being requisite to ratify a Constitutional Amendment, it is plain that a ratification is not probable. Even if three of the hostile States could be induced to change, they would not suffice to carry it.

What then?

The following are extracts from telegraphic despatches that reached us in the course of last Friday:—

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The *Evening News* of to-day says Governor Fletcher, the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, the Hon. Henry T. Blow, and other prominent radicals, have inaugurated a movement in this city, having for its object the rejection by the Legislature of the Congressional Constitutional amendments, and an amendment of the State Constitution, so as to abrogate disfranchisement to Rebels, and substitute therefor negro suffrage.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The Conservative Army and Navy Union, at their meeting last night, after a warm discussion, passed by a two-thirds vote a series of resolutions declaring that the proposed Constitutional amendment ought to be rejected: and that, in the judgment of that organization, it is clearly the duty of the conservative press throughout the country to appeal to the Northern and Southern States to extend suffrage to the negro on such qualified basis as may be deemed proper and just.

—The significance of this latter despatch inheres in the strong probability that President Johnson will be found in sympathy with "The Conservative Army and Navy Union."

The following extract from Wendell Phillips' speech on Friday evening, at Philadelphia, is worth considering in connection with the above:—

"The people cannot be kept at a white heat. Northern trade longs for the Southern market. (Hear.) All the machinery of politics and finance will be brought to bear upon the commercial classes North to be contented with any sort of reconstruction that will give them the South as quiet customers. The efforts of this kind in the coming six months will be unmeasured and incessant. Add to these the Democratic party of the North, and the clamor of the Southern States, with the patronage of the Government at their head, and who says it is not a fearful strength, an incalculable danger? The real interest of Northern commerce and business is a reconstruction that will give us 5,000,000 of thrifty, industrious, and contented negroes for customers, and 5,000,000 of white men turning their attention honestly to industrial pursuits. The South, under a reconstruction on a Northern model, would be a customer to the extent of $100,000,000 or $200,000,000 more than she ever has been or can be on the President's plan."

These various demonstrations seem to indicate an approximation from opposite points towards a settlement of our remaining differences on a basis somewhat diverse from the platform of either party, and probably better than that of either. At all events, let us now have a settlement that shall be all-embracing and final.

Our "Critical Relations" with England—The "Alabama" Claims and the Mexican Imbroglio.

From the Herald.

The English Government seems disposed to feel its way cautiously in regard to the United States. For some time past the tone of the press of Great Britain, and of the leading British statesmen, has been remarkably cordial; but now the wind has shifted, and there appears to be a disposition to sail upon the opposite tack. Simultaneously we learn from the London *Post* that "the relations between England and the United States will soon be critical;" from Earl Derby that "a spirit of mutual forbearance and kind conciliation" is needed to smooth away the difficulties concerning the *Alabama* claims; from Canada that "the possibility of trouble with the United States renders increased vigilance necessary on the part of the Canadian authorities;" from Washington that the attention of our Government has been called to the ominous concentration of British troops upon our Canadian frontier; from France that the engagements in regard to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico this month will not be observed, and from the organ of Secretary Seward that the United States will not assume the Mexican debt to France. These reports and rumors, coming all together, certainly make out a case worthy of serious consideration. When a cloud appears in a clear sky, and the barometer begins to fall, a careful captain commences his preparations for a storm; and it behooves us to glance critically over the machinery, hull, and rigging of the ship of state, and see what the prospects are of safety or disaster.

In the first place, no matter how "critical" our relations may become with England, there is no chance for the Emperor Napoleon to renew his schemes in regard to Mexico. General Dix will make this clear to the Emperor at his first interview. If the worst comes, and we are obliged to go into a war with Great Britain, we can easily spare twenty-five thousand soldiers to settle the Mexican imbroglio. Indeed, Sheridan already has troops enough upon the Rio Grande to deal with that matter, and Sherman, who is a host in himself, is by this time on the field of action. The United States have treated Napoleon most generously. Taking an unfair advantage of the internal troubles of a friendly power, he attempted to violate the Monroe doctrine and establish a foreign empire upon our borders. Had we turned upon him the moment our Rebellion was suppressed, and driven the French from Mexico by such thunderbolts as Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan, he would have had no right to complain. Maximilian's monarchy was a part of the Rebellion, and fell with it. Jeff. Davis and the Austrian adventurer were in the same boat, and were wrecked in company. Had we pressed the point, the surrender of General Lee would have been followed by that of Marshal Bazaine. Instead of proceeding to this extremity, our Government acted most magnanimously. Our armies, flushed with victory and ready for another campaign, were quietly disbanded. The friendship of France during our revolutionary struggle was remembered as an offset to her enmity during the Southern Rebellion. Our moral power alone was brought to bear upon Napoleon, and he was permitted to retire gracefully from his untenable position. Now that Maximilian's empire is in ruins, it is too late for the French Emperor to break all his promises and undertake to reconstruct his exploded projects. If he fails to appreciate generosity, we will convince him by the logic of the bayonet. His troops must leave Mexico voluntarily or remain prisoners of war. We are ready for all eventualities, even including a war with England. The Spencer rifle is as able a diplomatist as the Prussian needle-gun. Russia and the United States may serve France as Prussia and Italy have served Austria. It is the fixed resolve of the American people that the French and Maximilian must retire from Mexico and the republic be re-established. We want this done peaceably, if possible, but forcibly, if necessary. Napoleon may take his choice.

In regard to England, but one course remains for the United States Government, and that is to insist upon the immediate settlement of the *Alabama* claims, without the delay of a commission or the reduction of a single dollar. The talk of Earl Derby about "mutual" forbearance and conciliation is all nonsense. Hitherto we have been too forbearing and too conciliatory, while England has been aggressive and practically hostile. The time has now arrived for strict and impartial justice. During the Rebellion we fought against British privateers, British seamen, British arms, ammunition, and provisions, and British advice and sympathy, and we conquered in spite of these. To the victors belong the spoils. British neutrality was a farce, and any display of British braggadocia will be a failure, so far as we are concerned. Between the United States and Great Britain all the advantages of a war are in favor of the former power. We have everything to gain and England has everything to lose. The war would be a maritime one, and the English seaports are at the mercy of our iron-clads. The Fenians and reformers only need the countenance of our Government to succeed in Ireland and to start a formidable revolution in the heart of England. A war with the United States would be most unpopular in Great Britain; a war with England would be most popular in the United States. We have but comparatively little shipping left to suffer, thanks to the British privateers, while we could reimburse ourselves for the entire expenses of the contest by seizing British property, on the land or on the sea, wherever we can find it. In a week twenty thousand United States veterans, assisted by the Fenian volunteers, could capture Canada. To storm the ancient fortifications of Quebec would be child's play to the men who took Vicksburg, Yorktown, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, and the heights above the clouds on Lookout Mountain. We may need a foreign war to end the restoration muddle, and weld the North and South together in an indissoluble Union. The Mexican campaign, in which the soldiers of Massachusetts and South Carolina fought shoulder to shoulder, dissipated the ill-feeling that remained after the nullification squabble, and a conflict with England would now clear the air of the mists and vapors arising from the prejudices, passions, and disappointments of the secession conspiracy. We have great and popular generals, superior to Wellington, out of employment and anxious for work, while England is in her military dotage, with an army of discontented Fenians, commanded by aristocratic numskulls who have purchased their promotion by hard cash instead of hard fighting. In a word, if a warlike crisis really exists, it is "critical" for England and France alone. We shall be satisfied with peace, the payment of the *Alabama* claims, and the withdrawal of the French from Mexico; but we are ready for war, the downfall of the British empire, and the ultimate ruin of Napoleon. The sight of dethroned monarchs, carrying their crowns in their carpet-bags, is not unfamiliar in Europe just at present, and it only requires a war with the United States to add Victoria and Napoleon to the number of royal vagrants.

Impeachment of the President.

From the World.

General Butler's ferocious and indecent tirade against the President, in Brooklyn, Saturday evening, no doubt expresses the wishes of the extreme radicals, but we are persuaded that such violent counsels will not prevail. If Congress should undertake to impeach the President, they would spread such a feeling of alarm and panic, that the Republican party could not survive it. Butler's Brooklyn speech exhibits the spirit that would reign on the radical side in prosecuting the impeachment, and all the world knows that unresisting meekness forms no part of the character of President Johnson. An impeachment would be like the striking of flint and steel in a heap of gunpowder. Public feeling is in such an inflammable state, that a collision between Congress and the President, with a view to unseat him, would have an explosive effect on the country. The South, feeling that he was to be put out to spite and punish them, would be ready for any measure of resistance; and the extravagance of the proceeding would be so glaring that the North would be divided. The first effect would be a commercial panic; the second, the total prostration of the public credit. Gold would suddenly go up to a higher figure than at any time during the late war; industry would be suspended; trade come to a stand; business firms break; and a tide of desolation roll over the land. All men of reflection must agree that this would be the inevitable effect of an impeachment. We believe that the ownership of the Government securities is too widely diffused for this to be a safe game for the Republican politicians to play. If, in this era of high prices, the laboring classes should be suddenly flung out of employment in the dead of winter, by such a reckless proceeding, the Republican party would be shattered to pieces by the recoil of its own violence.

Infuriated zealots like Wendell Phillips may not see this, or may be willing to dare it; but it is selfishness rather than frenzy that inspires the greater part of the Republican politicians. While they are willing to foster the hostility of the multitude, they will be wary of so far overshooting the mark. Butler is an unscrupulous incendiary, hating the South, hating the President, hating General Grant, chafing under general disgrace, and yet ambitious of being the radical candidate for the Presidency. But even Butler, knave as he is, is no fool; he neither expects nor wishes to see his advice followed. He would of course be glad to see Mr. Johnson put out of office; but he has too keen a perception of the consequences to desire such a reaction as would follow. He advocates impeachment as a bully indulges in bluster, thinking it a safe way to strengthen his credit with the radicals, and overbid Chief Justice Chase for their nomination.

The threat makes a sensation, and Butler's vanity thirsts for the notoriety which attends a sensation. He thought the sensation made by his famous woman order a feather in his cap. He now craves to be talked about as a man bold enough to beard the President. Vaporing malignity and a morbid desire to be talked about, inspire the diatribes of this blustering bully. The radicals like to hear such talk, but they would shrink from seeing the threat put in execution, as a boastful coward would from battle. Butler is safe enough in making such threats, for he is not a member of this Congress. If he were, he would be obliged to follow up his harangues by moving an impeachment in his place in the House. No actual member makes such harangues, since it would bind him to a course of action which might not prove in all respects pleasant.

If Butler instead of Grant were at the head of the army, perhaps Congress might be emboldened by their great opinion of his military prowess. That he does not hold that honorable position is not his own fault; at least, it is not owing to any lack of impudence, for he tried hard for it. At a time when the offices of Lieutenant-General and General had not yet been created, and the senior Major-General commanded the army, it will be recollected that Butler pretended that his commission antedated those of Generals McClellan and Fremont, and claimed, on that ground, to outrank them—a modest claim which was disallowed by President Lincoln. But being neither the head of the army nor a member of Congress, he can indulge in any amount of bravado without any danger of being put to the proof.

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Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;
Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health;
Give joy to the Household;
Make Travelling Pleasant;
Save your Money; and
Keep your Wife in a good humor.

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Particular attention giving to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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Clip this out and give us a call.
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Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
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For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWPEN, No. 20 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
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IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
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Collections made. Stocks bought and Sold on Commission 9 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

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1881s,
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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
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CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
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It Costs no more than other Paints.
The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even colds, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.
THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc. etc. It is
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It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.
Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.
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1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
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RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
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Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.
Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 fmw2m

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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
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AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

WATCHING FOR PA.

Three little forms in the twilight grey,
Scanning the shadows across the way,
Six little eyes—four black, two blue—
Brimful of love and happiness, too,
Watching for pa.

May, with her placid and thoughtful brow,
Gentle face beaming with love just now,
Willie, the rogue, so loving and gay,
Stealing a kiss from his sister May—
Watching for pa.

Nelly, with ringlets of sunny hue,
Cosily nestled between the two,
Pressing her cheek to the window-pane,
Wishing the absent one home again,
Watching for pa.

Oh! how they gaze at the passers-by!
"He's coming at last!" they gaily cry.
"Try again, my pets," exclaims mamma,
And Nellie adds, "There's the twilight star,
Watching for pa."

Jack nods and smiles, as with busy feet
He lights the lamps in their quiet street;
That sweet little group he knows full well—
May and Willie, with golden-haired Nell,
Watching for pa.

Soon joyous shouts from the window seat,
And eager patter of childish feet;
Gay musical chimes ring through the hall;
A manly voice responds to the call,
"Welcome, Papa!"

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, November 9.

Much Ado About Nothing.

The great event of the day in Paris is the despatch which arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, announcing a general amnesty in the Russian Empire, in order to put the army and navy on a complete war footing. This news has taken us very much by surprise, the more so as former letters from the Russian capital led us to believe that the Government of the Czar intended to reduce very much the military and naval forces of the country, in order to lighten, if possible, the great expenses with which the country was burdened.

Many alarmists fancy that Russia thinks the time is now come to take an active part in European politics, and that this demonstration is an answer to the long-talked-of project of entirely reorganizing the French army, or to the advances by Austria to the Poles of Galicia. Others call our attention to the Moreau *Gazette*, which has published a long article on the negotiations pending between the French Government and the Patriarch of Constantinople, in view of uniting the Church of the East and of the West—a measure which, according to the Moreau *Gazette*, has awakened the suspicions of Russia.

It is impossible to attach any serious importance to these different suppositions. It must be borne in mind that there has been no levying of soldiers in Russia for the last ten years. The levy spoken of in the despatch is perhaps but a most necessary measure in order to fill up the vacancies in the Russian army and navy occasioned either by death or long furloughs. However, it is a certainty that as soon as the news reaches us that any country is taking the necessary measures to put itself in a position of proper defense, there is a party in France which imagines that we shall be attacked within a week, and the cry of "The Cossacks are coming!" is still *a la mode* with the alarmists.

Health of the Emperor.

The alarmists above mentioned have now lost another subject of anxiety—the Emperor, who almost every day shows himself to the people of the capital, seeming to be in the enjoyment of perfect health. He has already presided over the first meeting of the commission named by himself for examining the different projects of reform, now become necessary in the French army. His Majesty has also resumed his short shooting excursions, as the intended visit to Compeigne has been postponed for the present. Should this, after repeated delay, be prolonged much more, there is every likelihood that the pleasures of Compeigne, which furnished newspaper writers with so much matter, will be entirely given up this year.

The Imperial Corporal.

The young Prince Imperial, who is now growing a big boy, accompanied his father in reviewing the troops on the race-course in the Bois de Boulogne on the 5th inst. His Imperial Highness is now very popular, and was greeted everywhere with marks of affection by the thousands of spectators who availed themselves of the fineness of the weather to witness (as we hear) the last review of the season on the Bois de Boulogne.

Attempt on the Life of Francis Joseph.

Letters from Prague tell us that the reported attempt made upon the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph, when coming out of the Bohemian Theatre at Prague, is reduced in reality to very small dimensions. It becomes even more and more doubtful, and people are not far from believing that it never existed, except in the imagination of Captain Palmer, the Englishman who was anxious to show his zeal on that occasion. That appears to be the opinion of the Emperor Francis Joseph himself, who said to the deputation of the municipal authorities, "This attempt is perhaps only a fiction."

What seems to be positive is that a pistol, loaded, but not capped, was found in a street through which the Emperor was actually passing, or had just traversed, and that the above-mentioned Englishman, Captain Palmer, had the individual arrested, at the same moment, on the other side of the street, who is suspected of wishing to make an attempt upon the life of the Emperor. If there is no further evidence than this, it must be admitted that there is no great gravity in the affair; but the name of the English officer who believes he has saved the life of the Emperor has been printed in every journal in Europe, and that, perhaps, will be the clearest result of the whole matter.

Captain Coyle, of the United States Army.

Captain Coyle, of the United States army, who has just died in Paris, at the early age of 25, has left behind him a record to be envied amongst veterans. It will be remembered by those who are familiar with the details of the battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, March 7, 1862, how desperate was the struggle. Colonel Coyle commanded an Iowa regiment (the famous 9th) during the battle; and every field officer being either killed or wounded, was called by General Curtis to command a brigade. Early in the fight his horse was killed under him, and Colonel Coyle led his brigade on foot. During one of the terrific Confederate charges, Colonel Coyle was shot in the lungs. He was taken from the field, and for a long time lingered between life and death.

His wound at last healed, and he was appointed Judge-Advocate of the State of Kentucky. It was through his energy that many of the guerillas who then infested that State were brought to justice, and among them the notorious Sue Munday. The war being ended, Colonel Coyle resumed the practice of his profession, the law; but his wound having greatly impaired his health, he was induced to visit Europe to consult a physician eminent for the treatment of diseases of the lungs. He left New York in October, on board the *Ville de Paris*, and the trip being an exceedingly tempestuous one, he was greatly fatigued on his arrival. He was at once taken to the house of an American gentleman residing in Paris, where he received the utmost attention; but it was too late. He lingered for a fortnight, when death relieved him of his sufferings. Kind hands smoothed his dying pillow.

The Trocadero in Paris.

The lower portions of the Place du Roi de Rome was opened to the public of the capital on Sunday, the 4th inst. The circulation has been re-established between the Quais de Belly and Passy by means of a broad avenue, which, facing the Pont de Jena (opposite the site of the Exhibition building), terminates at the Boulevard Benjamin Delessert. Crowds continued the whole day to wend towards the heights of the Trocadore, admiring the magnificent panorama of the Seine, and the works in progress at the Universal Exhibition.

Turtles for Soup.

A correspondent of *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* gives some account of experiments with the edible turtle:—

"Mr. W. Zeppenfeldt, the proprietor of an oyster-cellar and refreshment-rooms in Hamburg, and an importer of living turtles for soup purposes, frequently obtains specimens weighing from three hundred pounds to four hundred pounds, and he keeps them sometimes for three or four months, but these large ones never eat anything during that time. About ten months since, however, he got two small ones, and weighing thirty pounds and one eighteen pounds, and finding that these took food, one were unusually lively, they were not killed, but preserved for curiosity's sake. The larger one of the two Mr. Zeppenfeldt himself kept, and the other he kindly sent to the Hamburg aquarium; but I had no proper accommodation where it could swim about without stirring up the water too much, and accordingly I transferred it to a small open-air pond, where it lived with some water-birds, till in a few weeks it died. Its food was raw cabbage and other green stuff.

"Mr. Zeppenfeldt kept his turtle in a very large, open, shallow wooden tub of fresh water, which in summer was changed daily, and in cool weather every other day. In the middle was a large stone forming an island, on which the animal rested for some hours daily when not swimming or floating. It was kept in the open air, but out of the sun, in fine warm weather; and at night and in cold seasons it was removed within doors. It was fed on raw cabbage, and on lettuces, and other salads, carefully given by hand, and all unconsumed fragments were taken out of the tub when the animal had had enough. It took food so freely, indeed, that it increased in weight about two pounds during the nine or ten months of captivity, when it died. I do not know of any specimen having lived so long in confinement as this one. I have often had small ones, and have seen them in the Regent's Park aquarium, but their life has always been measured by a few days, or a week or two at most. Mr. Zeppenfeldt's success was undoubtedly owing to the great care he took of his animal, and by the fact of its being kept in a vessel in which the creature was easily accessible to be fed and cleaned. Much importance was attached to the state of the turtle's eyes, and if not carefully sponged every day with tepid water, they became grown over with a kind of slimy mucus, which caused sickness and loss of appetite.

"For the sake of the bearing it has on natural history, it may be just named that Mr. Zeppenfeldt makes Chinese bird's-nest soup so frequently that the dish always stands in print on the dinner *cartes* of the house, and it is retailed to customers at the rate of four shillings sterling a plateful. I do not know of any place in London or Paris where this scarce article is thus common. The nests themselves, the produce of a swallow (*Hirundo esculenta*), are shown before being dissolved, and are cup-shaped, or rather boat-shaped, masses of grayish looking gelatine, having no very decided taste."

English Masonic Items.—Among the Kings of England who were Grand Masters were Alfred, in the year 900; Henry VI, 1446; Henry VII, 1500; James I, 1603; Charles I, 1625; Charles II, 1660; and William III, 1692. The Duke of Wellington was made a Mason when a colonel in the British army—his own father being at the time Master of the Lodge he joined. Sir Robert Peel was also a Mason. Lord Brougham was initiated on the 20th of August, 1790. The Red Cross Knights cannot close their College of Viceroys in England without the recital of the seven precepts of the prelates. After the English Masonic dinners, *Non Nobis Domine* is frequently sung, the toasts, songs, and glees following.

Sold.—The French Government is finding purchasers for its old-fashioned arms. It has sold to the Government of Siam twelve mountain mortars, six hundred shells, and twelve hundred fulminating wads. The Emperor has just agreed to the sale of forty-eight mortars, of a description no longer used in the French army.

Profitable Linen.—The number of £10 freeholders in Dundee has increased more than one-half during the last ten years, a striking testimony to the prosperous state of the chief seat of the Scotch linen trade. In 1856-7, the number of voters was 2206; it is now 3333.

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SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.

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THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M. A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P. Jolliffe. Price, $1·25. For sale by

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A LARGE VARIETY
OF
Colored Sunday-School Cards,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM
12 TO 50 CENTS PER PACK.
FOR SALE AT
MRS. J. HAMILTON'S
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
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This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

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Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

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Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

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Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
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Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1 §

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
2 wtm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the sixth account of ELI K. PRICE, Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 3, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 11 22thstu5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY H. DAVIESS.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, guardian of MARY H. DAVIESS, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. JOHN CLAYTON,
11 23 thstu5* Auditor.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MEDICAL.

USE THE

"BRONCHOIDS"

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.

ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"

Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

None genuine without the written signature of

JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [11 14 tuths12t

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 9 11§

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all classes, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·20 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Midville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15, and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·30 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·54 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11·20 P. M.	
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

3 1? FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·00

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from the Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

November 20, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

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"THE AMERICAN CONFLICT."

Mr. Henry Vincent's Lecture at the Academy of Music Last Evening—With Some Account of the Lecturer's Eventful Career.

Last evening, Mr. Henry Vincent, the English Reformer, and a steadfast friend of the United States, made his first appearance before a Philadelphia audience. The Academy was fairly filled; and the audience, in point of intelligence, was one of the finest which we ever remember to have seen.

The speaker being comparatively unknown in this country, we deem the present occasion an opportune one for giving the public some account of his career.

The Career of Henry Vincent.

Mr. Vincent was the son of a silversmith, and was born in London about the year 1816. Being left an orphan at the age of fourteen, he was then apprenticed to a printer in the town of Hull, remaining with him until he attained his majority. In his early boyhood he imbibed the most radical sentiments, and at fifteen was a member of the council of the Hull Political Union. His apprenticeship over, he returned to London with his mother, and became at once a leader in all the reformatory and philanthropic movements which were at that time agitating the country. He brought to the cause of reform an untiring zeal, and, above all, a most persuasive style of eloquence. At the time of the great Chartist demonstration in 1839, he was found in the leading ranks. This was the unpardonable sin for which he was arrested, thrown into prison, and there detained until 1841. The attention of Parliament was at last drawn to his case by Sergeant Talfourd, then Attorney-General of England. The debate which followed resulted in the Queen's being advised to grant him a full pardon.

Mr. Vincent came forth from his prison walls to find himself an idol of the English people. Before his release from imprisonment, he had been proposed as a candidate for Parliament from the town of Banbury. To the electors of this borough he addressed an eloquent circular, dated "Oakham Gaol, Rutlandshire, November 21, 1840," in which we find the following sentences:—

"Countrymen, I write in a prison. Day after day my body drags upon the same monotonous career; but my mind scornfully defies the power of the tyrant, and pleasingly speculates upon principles which will yet shake our crazy and iniquitous system of government to pieces. Every hour of my imprisonment fortifies my mind for further action; and whenever it pleases the Almighty to restore me to liberty, no exertion shall be wanting on my part to open the eyes of the ignorant and deluded, to improve the vicious and the drunken, to rouse the apathetic, and confirm and give confidence to the enthusiast, and to join cordially with the wise and good who are resolved upon making a grand, persevering, and peaceful struggle for a real representative government, the paramount object of which shall be to diffuse amongst all classes of the people the greatest attainable amount of human happiness."

This address has been the key-note to his subsequent career. As a matter of course, he was defeated as a candidate for Parliament; meeting with the same fate when he subsequently stood for York, Ipswich, and Tavistock. But from the moment of his first defeat he has been untiring and unceasing in his efforts to stir the hearts of the English people in the cause of enlightened reform. His medium of communication with the people has been the same which he has adopted in this country—that of public lectures; and it is said that there is scarcely a hamlet in the three kingdoms where he has not spoken at least once during the twenty-five years which have elapsed since his release from imprisonment. His great colaborer in this special work has been George Dawson, of Birmingham; and these two have, for a quarter of a century, stood at the head of popular English lecturers. And during all this time he has labored steadily in forwarding all the measures of the extreme Liberal party, enjoying the friendship and co-operation of such sterling reformers as Cobden, Bright, Joseph Hume, and Sir Joshua Walmsley.

In addition to all this, he has taken a leading part in securing the repeal of the English Corn laws; in aiding the Hungarian and Italian Revolutions; in forwarding the objects of the Peace Congresses of Paris, Brussels, Frankfort and Manchester; in endeavoring to interest the working classes in the great World's Exhibition, having been a member of the Bishop of Oxford's Committee for that purpose; in opposing the Crimean war; and, finally, in advocating the cause of the North in the great conflict of our own country. In this last cause he is said to have delivered at least two hundred lectures in different parts of the United Kingdom.

Having determined to visit the United States, with whose institutions and future career he is in thorough sympathy, he made his project known to John Bright, and received from that gentleman a letter dated July 19, 1866, in which we find the following passages:—

"After the warm interest you have taken in the restoration of the Union, you will delight to see the work in process of completion, and I doubt not you will find many persons to whom your name and labors are well known. I hope you will come back full of knowledge on this great question, so that you may employ your great powers of speech in making England understand what Englishmen in America have done to make instruction as universal as air and water are."

On the evening of November 10, Mr. Vincent made his first appearance before a New York audience, lecturing in the Cooper Institute to a large and enthusiastic assemblage.

Mr. Vincent's Lecture Last Evening.

At the appointed hour last evening Mr. Vincent appeared at the Academy of Music, and was appropriately introduced by Colonel John W. Forney. Throughout the address which followed, the speaker was repeatedly interrupted by applause, which at times was fairly enthusiastic. Especially when he referred to the martyred Lincoln, his hearers were deeply affected, and more than one handkerchief was brought into requisition. Mr. Vincent's address was substantially as follows:—

The speaker said he would not venture on any remarks as to the internal policy of America or its conflict of parties, as he did not deem such to belong to the duties of a foreigner. He had full confidence in the capacity of the American people to settle these matters for themselves. Still, he might view the late great conflict on this soil in a manner that was not purely American, and that had a bearing on the vast continent of Europe. He came from a country where the late struggle was looked upon as an indication of the decline of our national powers; but where there were a few who defended America—more important than himself—such as Cobden, Bright, and others. These men, in the darkest night of England's heresy on this great question, were heard to utter a language of prophecy which had been practically realized by the glorious success of this noble country. He did not wonder at the question, "How is it that the English nation appears to look coldly upon this great conflict in America between slavery and freedom, between freedom and anarchy, between those great principles which have been conflicting with more or less distinctness since man became partially educated, and the Christian religion exercised a wider influence over the nations of the world?"

The speaker was not here to satisfactorily answer this question, but he would show that it was but another illustration of the fact that there exist on the earth two distinct camps, the members of which may not all adopt the same creed or the same opinion. In one camp are the enemies of progress, the defenders of superstition, the apologists of tyranny, those who, with a certain atheistical regard of the Providential government of the world by God, have no faith in Providence, and an intense fear of the people. In the other camp are the men of faith, of genius, of progressive thought, who believe in civilization, and are the champions of liberty. It had been the destiny of America not only to strangle anarchy and overthrow slavery in her own land, but to light the beacon fires of freedom, and give new hope to the friends of liberty throughout the world.

At the inception of the Rebellion England was placed in peculiar circumstances. In the first place the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 had been effected, and an intense faith in material things—a belief in good wages, good profits, large exports, great imports—was spread abroad. These are sometimes placed too much in the way of those spiritual, moral, and intellectual considerations which constitute the true forces by which patriotic nations are upheld and strengthened. A political faith was thus engendered, the more difficult to master because of the military passions evoked during the Russian war. Not a few good men, however, believed as Lord Chatham did in the great Revolutionary struggle, and advocated the policy "of non-intervention," which would give other nations the same rights which England claimed for herself.

There were difficulties in questions of home policy; yet the upper classes believed the time was approaching when workingmen would demand a more extended franchise, that would overthrow the remnant of that feudal monopoly by which the aristocracy of England has hitherto been upheld. In this state of things there were three parties:—First, there was the old Tory party of the blessed days of George the Third, which believed in the Divine right of kings, from which concession after concession has been wrung by public opinion. They said slavery would destroy America, and so it would had not Americans destroyed slavery. The second was the old Whig party, which still possessed much power in England, which was renowned as resisting the Stuart family. This party was neutral during the war, that is, were enemies of America. Yet some eminent men among them, like Lord Argyll, looked hopefully on the future of this country. Then, third, there was the Radical party, of which the speaker was a member. Yet this party contained some crotchety, cantankerous men, like Mr. Roebuck, who were a kind of vinegar cruet on two legs. With the exception of such men, almost all of that party stood on the Northern side. They believed a great political reaction was designed to be effected through the Rebellion. Men like Lord Derby and Disraeli were too wise to prophesy against America, while all others of their party were speaking against the want of monarchical cohesion in a republic. The understrata of those parties, especially the *dilettanti*, drawing-room, dandified nobles, went down to mechanics' institutes in the country to speak on the anatomy of the fly, or the spots on the wings of a butterfly, which they always declared to be legitimate questions, which would not injure the working classes. At the close of their philosophic lucubrations, however, they generally wound up in this style: "Gentlemen, there's another question to which I must allude before I take my leave of this audience, and that question is the horrible state on the other side of the Atlantic, and I trust, gentlemen, that that state of things will be a warning to you all, not to put your confidence in democratic institutions, and not to believe in people who have risen from the ranks, and who have not had these advantages, these distinguished advantages, such as we have possessed."

There, continued Mr. Vincent, were soon found to be a subtle kind of men, who were endangering a war between America and England. England is a slow country, and she is not waning in power. There is life in the old dog yet. Englishmen dislike agitation, and they generally dislike the last new thing—except it be a thing created by themselves. The Queen was not to blame; she was inclined in the direction of American prosperity, as also had been Prince Albert. But monarchical power is stronger than the throne in England. The news of Northern successes brought around the feelings of many. In a meeting recently held at Hyde Park, which was addressed by John Bright, he had seen thousands marching and singing the American hymn, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground." It was said that Americans did not mean to destroy slavery, and Russell had said that the North was fighting for dominion, and the South for independence. He had always been an abolitionist; and when the glorious flag was fired upon at Fort Sumter, he had said, "Slavery is dead and gone forever." There had always been great ignorance of the true issues of the struggle in England.

Another question was propounded, whether a republic had a right to conserve itself, an argument which was used differently by England when treating the cases of Ireland, Canada, or Cape of Good Hope. Many believed the contest here was a struggle between North America and South America. Ignorance was an important ally of the Tory classes in their efforts against this country. The speaker gave some amusing illustrations of the prejudices against Americans in England, and of our ideas of England, and then alluded to the London *Standard*, which had assailed America especially through the highfalutin letters of "Manhattan," whom the lecturer afterwards found to be a Yankee, though by the stupidity he evinced he had supposed him to be an Englishman. But the journal that was at the head and front of the great effort against America was the powerful *Times* newspaper. He was glad that the proprietor of that paper, Mr. Walter, was now in America, and hoped he would judge for himself how his correspondents had misrepresented this country. It had a circulation of sixty thousand daily, circulated in the upper classes, and exercised great influence. It organized in Liverpool and elsewhere the means of injuring America, and vessels were equipped on the high seas to be sent against her. The cotton loan was written up as one of rare advantages, but this must have been an imaginary thing, based on imaginary bales of cotton, supported by cobwebs, which the loyal swords of the North had brushed away, for nobody could now be found who invested in that loan, or who knew anybody that did. They now believe the *Alabama* claims are to be settled by a peaceful commission, and that Americans, as conquerors, were bound to acknowledge the validity of the cotton loan—that is, if they had any honor in them, which could "hardly be expected from Yankees!" Blockade runners were at first in high glee, but were rather sorry after their cargoes and vessels were seized.

Mr. Vincent then spoke eloquently of the Englishmen who were staunch friends of America during the war, mentioning Richard Cobden, John Bright, Milner Gibson, Charles Gibbons, Goldwin Smith, Professor Cairns, John Stuart Mill, and others. Among the friendly newspapers were the *Daily News*, *Morning Star*, a penny paper, the Leeds *Mercury*, Manchester *Examiner*, the Nottingham *Journal*, the Northern *Whig*, and others. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the virtues of Abraham Lincoln, and alluded to the fact that he had been applauded always when alluded to in the three hundred meetings which he had addressed in favor of the cause of liberty and Union. The London *Times* had even praised him when the sad and startling intelligence reached England that he had been murdered. The enemies of America then predicted that anarchy would ensue; but the machinery of government still moved quietly on. The working classes of Yorkshire and Lancashire, when they learned that this was a struggle against slavery, in the face of starvation, upheld the Northern cause. Yet the London *Times* had prophesied disaster continually to the Federal republic. It spoke of the retreat of Sherman to Savannah and Charleston—and prophesied that Lincoln would not be re-elected. Its military criticisms were rebuked by the *Military and Naval Gazette*. Through its teachings every one was talking of "they're drawing him from his base!"—while alluding to Sherman's victorious march. It was a species of lunacy which was caught from the *Times* newspaper—the paper which made American rivers reverse the law of gravity, and which would have been pronounced by the professor of an asylum as a desperate case. The speaker said the darkest day he ever experienced was when the death of Abraham Lincoln was communicated to him; and he touchingly described an audience he was to address, but whom he found bathed in tears. It was a credit to old England that, from the Queen down to the humblest subject, all expressed their sincere distress at so shocking an occurrence; and he said there never, in his opinion, lived a man who was more worthy of a nation's tears, and whose name was more worthy to be inscribed in the temple of fame, than the martyred, hallowed chief, Abraham Lincoln. He thought England would wipe out the stain left on the British escutcheon by the *Alabama* that had left British waters, but large portions could not swing speedily around the circle. He was glad America had vindicated herself, and eloquently urged the people on in their great work, not only for the future destinies of this country, but for its effect also on Italy, Prussia, France, England, Switzerland, and other European countries.

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Brown Sheetings very cheap.
Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.
LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all Silk.
VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.
Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

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WHOLESALE COTTON YARN COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc

No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.

R. T. WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.

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1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls,
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

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DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

In addition to their great reduction in

DRY GOODS,

Have organized a

CHEAP DEPARTMENT

For the exhibition and sale of

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

This feature of the establishment will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the public.

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GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices on my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!

LUPIN'S FABRICS

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 50 to $1·25
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.

IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.

40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.

FROM AUCTION.

Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.

JUST RECEIVED.

One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!

Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.

C. D. WISHAM,

9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N EIGHTH Street.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their

CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES

MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.
Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.
Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.
Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.
White Holland Sheets calendered. [10 16 tuths3m5

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

(MASONIC HALL,)

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,

ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS.

LIBRARIES,

Dining and Sleeping Rooms,

In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Reps,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace

WINDOW SHADES

OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. [10 26 tuths

LOST.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A Small Square BREASTPIN, between CATHARINE and SPRUCE Streets, on SECOND Street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 848 MARSHALL Street. 11 23 3t

RICH FANCY GOODS,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.

Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Mounted Cardstands, Vases and Odor Cases, Rich Workboxes, Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Photos and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Paris Fans, superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. At prices the most reasonable, at

H. DIXON'S,

11 26 1m No. 21 South EIGHTH street, Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

CHARLES RUMPP,

POCKET BOOK AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,

No. 47 North EIGHTH street, below Arch.

Porte Monnaies,	Cigar Cases,	Pocket Books,
Bankers' Cases,	Portfolios,	Cabas,
Satchels,	Purses,	Dressing Cases,
Money Belts,	Work Boxes,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [11 26 1m

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA

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